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BRYAN MAKES A DENIAL

SAYS HE HAS NOT BEEN EMPLOYED BY OWNERS OF SILVER MINES.

Has Received Small Pay for His Services, Sometimes Not Sufficient to Cover His Expenses—Is Willing to Give a Detailed Statement of His Income—Tries His Hand at Fishing Without Success—Mrs. Bryan's Catch.

UPPER RED HOOK, N. Y., Aug. 18.—William J. Bryan to-night gave out a prepared answer to the allegation made by Senator John M. Thurston that Mr. Bryan was in the pay of the silver mine owners. He denied the allegation without qualification, and practically invited the Republican National Committee to make the charge officially in order that he might be given a chance to show exactly what his income had been and from what sources it was derived. Mr. Bryan's statement says:

I already have denied this charge on several occasions, but the reiteration of it by Senator Thurston, a distinguished resident of my own State, justifies me in answering it again. I never at any time or under any circumstances have been in the employ of any mine owners, individually or collectively, directly or indirectly, nor have I ever been in the employ of or been paid by any bimetallic organization.

Aside from my editorial salary of about $150 per month, paid by The Omaha World-Herald, and a small amount derived from the legal profession, my income since my retirement from Congress has been derived from lectures before Chautauquas, lyceums, and lecture bureaus, which usually have paid me a fixed sum, and from contributions made by the people of the localities where I have spoken. In some instances I have received nothing at all. In most places I have received more than enough to cover traveling expenses, in only two instances, I think, has my compensation exceeded $100, and in these instances it was about $200 at one place, and about $300 at the other.

The first platform upon which I ran for Congress in 1890, before I was known politically outside of my State, contained a free coinage plank, and my Republican opponent that year was an advocate of free coinage. In the campaign of 1892 I again ran upon a free coinage platform, and my opponent for the Senate, Mr. Thurston while opposing unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, insisted that he was in favor of bimetallism. I wrote the free coinage plank upon which I ran in 1890, and the free coinage planks in the Nebraska State platform in 1891, 1894, 1895, and 1896, and tried to secure the adoption of free coinage planks in the State platforms of 1892 and 1893.

I only mention this to show that my advocacy of free silver is not of recent date. Having made this answer to Mr. Thurston's letter, I shall hereafter take no notice of individual or newspaper comments upon this subject. If the Republican National Committee will say, officially, that it believes I ever have been employed to deliver speeches by any mine owner or group of mine owners, or by any association supported by mine owners, I am ready to make a statement showing in detail all money received by me for speechmaking.

Candidate Bryan is not a fisherman, but he tried his luck with the rod to-day and became so enthusiastic that a heavy thunderstorm did not stem his ardor. But Mr. Bryan had no good fortune. He caught not a fish, while Mrs. Bryan covered herself with glory by making the only catches of the entire party that accompanied her husband. Two pickerel fell to her share. One weighed two pounds and a half and the other two pounds.

The fishing party started out at 2:30. It consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and their hosts, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Perrine, and some friends in a wagon, Miss Bessie Perrine on a bicycle, and a number of others on wheels and in vehicles. Their destination was Twin Ponds, two diminutive lakes six miles from Upper Red Hook. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan went out together in a boat, but after they had been fishing half an hour a sharp thunder shower came up and forced the entire party to take refuge in the tents of some campers whom the Perrines knew. Huddled together in the close confines of canvas walls, the Democratic candidate and his friends waited for the storm to pass over. A suggestion that the party return when the rain had ceased was vetoed by Mr. Bryan, who wanted to catch at least one fish. So he started in again, but while Mrs. Bryan landed another pickerel on the second venture, her husband returned empty handed. The party had a picnic luncheon on the banks of the ponds and came home by moonlight, arriving at Upper Red Hook shortly after 8 o'clock.

JONES GOING TO CHICAGO.

Will Not Announce the Executive Committee for Several Days.

WASHINGTON, Aug 18.—Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee will leave fo Chicago to-morrow morning. For several hours this afternoon he was closeted with Senator Faulkner, Representatives McMillin and Richardson of Tennessee, Committeeman Johnson of Kansas, Evan P Howell of Atlanta, who holds the proxy of his son, recently appointed as a member of the Campaign Committee; Senator Roach of North Dakota, and Comitteeman Josephus Daniels of North Caroline. The plans of the Chairman, in so far as was necessary, were laid before these gentlemen and the details worked out.

They related chiefly to the work of the Washington branch of the National headquarters, from which office will be transacted all the literary and newspaper work, the issuance of documents, &c. This subject was carefully considered in executive session, and at its conclusion Chairman Jones announced that Clark Howell would be in charge of this work. Representative Richardson will be his assistant, and Mr. McMillin will edit and prepare the campaign book for the National Committee. Senator Jones was unable to come to a decision as to the personnel of his Executive Committee, owing to his failure to receive certain telegrams and letters that were expected. He will not announce that committee until after he reaches Chicago.

While the conference was in progress Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, who until recently was an advocate of sound money and supposed to be antagonistic to the Chicago ticket and platform, called at headquarters and gave verbal assurances of his intention of going into the campaign in support of the Chicago ticket.

JOHN F. CHAMBERLIN DYING.

The Well-Known Hotel and Club Man Critically Ill at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 18.—John F. Chamberlin, the hotel man of Washington, D. C., who is ill at the Grand Union Hotel, this city, with Bright's disease and other complications, was resting easier at midnight last night. About 4 o'clock this morning he took a little champagne, the first nourishment in fifty hours.

Mr. Chamberlin has been a regular visitor to Saratoga for years. He came here on July 24, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Olive Chamberlin. Mrs. Chamberlin arrived at 9 o'clock last night. Drs. Thomas H. Burchard of New-York and W. H. Hodgman of this place, the attending physicians, give little encouragement that their patient will recover. At 11 o'clock this morning a report was given out by Mrs. Chamberlin that her husband was resting very comfortably.

Late this afternoon Mr. Chamberlin rallied somewhat, and took considerable nourishment. His physician stated to-night, however, that while Mr. Chamberlin was better than he had been, his condition was still very critical.

Deadly Riot of Alien Miners.

REUBENVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 18.—A drunken riot occurred at Daltonville, a mining town in Jefferson County, last night, which has already resulted in one death, while three other persons are suffering from injuries that are likely to prove fatal. The fight was between Hungarian and French miners. Six of the rioters are under arrest.

"Gail Hamilton's" Funeral.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 18.—The funeral of Miss Mary A. Hodge ("Gail Hamilton") will take place Thursday afternoon and will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Nichols, pastor of the church at Hamilton.

HE FELL WITH THE ELEVATOR.

A Porter at the Savoy Killed—Elevator Man Injured.

Henry McLane, twenty-five years old, of 319 West Thirty-sixth Street, a colored porter in the Hotel Savoy, had his spine broken yesterday by falling from the freight elevator in the hotel. He died later in the Flower Hospital. Peter Mulligan of 368 West Twenty-seventh Street, thirty-two years old, the elevator man, had his left foot crushed. The elevator fell from the seventh floor to the basement.

Mulligan and McLane were the only occupants of the car, and were taking a guest's baggage to the seventh floor. The car was going pretty fast, and Mulligan pulled up shortly in order to prevent it going above his floor.

The fierce jerk he gave the wire rope, in conjunction with the speed of the elevator, dragged it from the drum. The sudden strain put upon the cable snapped it, and the car dropped at frightful speed to the bottom.

The thud of its fall upon the floor was heard by the inmates of that part of the building. The door to the shaft in the cellar is of iron and was closed, and for a while no one thought of looking toward that point for the cause of the loud noise.

When the door was at last opened, McLane was found nearly unconscious on the bottom of the car. Mulligan was trying to revive him.

Both men were taken out and an ambulance was summoned from the Flower Hospital.

The elevator was inspected in the morning and found to be in excellent condition. The car was nearly demolished by the fall.

MRS. JOHN E. PARSONS DEAD.

Expires Rather Suddenly from Inflammation of the Brain.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 18.—Mrs. John E. Parsons of Lenox and New-York died at her country place here about 6:30 to-night of inflammation of the brain. She had been out of health for some time, but was not considered in immediate danger until to-day.

She was sixty-three years old and had spent her Summers here nearly every year since her marriage. She and her husband visited Lenox on their wedding tour, and liked the place so well that they built their country place, Stoneover, here in 1875.

A council of doctors met this morning and decided that Mrs. Parsons was in danger. Mr. Parsons sent for their children, who were at the seashore. She leaves one son, Herbert, and four daughters, Constance, Gertrude, Mary, and Edith who is Mrs. D. Percy Morgan. The Morgans occupy Stoneover Farm cottage, near the Parsons country place. The oldest daughter, Helen, died several years ago, and it was in memory of her that Mr. and Mrs. Parsons instituted the Home for Poor Children of New-York at Curtisville, known as St. Helen's Home.

Mrs. Parsons was of a kind and charitable disposition, and did very much in a quiet way for the needy. She was loved by the Lenox people, and was extremely hospitable, entertaining many guests at her beautiful home. It is probable that the interment will be in the Lenox Cemetery, where Helen Parsons is buried. Mrs. Parsons's maiden name was McIlvaine.

THE CABMAN FLED FROM A MOB.

He Was Charged with Abusing a Small Newsboy.

A shouting mob of 300 persons dashed madly into West Thirtieth Street eastward from Broadway at 8 o'clock last night and filled the air with threatening cries.

"Lynch him!" they yelled. "Hang him! Drag him off!"

The object of their wrath was Francis Carey, a cab driver of 424 Third Avenue, who lashed his horse, trying to distance the enraged pursuers.

They surrounded him at Madison Avenue. A policeman seized the horse by the head and then the cause of the excitement was made known.

Benjamin Berkeitch, thirteen years old, a newsboy, of 93 Lewis Street, came whimpering behind the crowd and up to the policeman.

"He kicked me in de face," whined the boy.

"Club the wretch!" "Lynch him!" shouted the crowd.

The policeman put the boy inside the carriage, mounted the box with Carey, and drove to the West Thirtieth Street Station, followed by a section of the crowd and accompanied by newsboys, who clung to every part of the vehicle except the wheels.

At the station the Sergeant told the boy that as he showed no marks of ill-treatment he would have to get a warrant before Carey could be held.

BRISK FIGHT WITH THE YAQUIS.

Three Cavalrymen Wounded and Three Indians Dead.

TUCSON, Arizona, Aug. 18.—Troop E, Seventh Cavalry, had a fight with Yaquis twenty miles south of here, last evening, three Indians being killed and a band of thirty captured.

Three soldiers were wounded, one mortally. The Indians were armed with Winchesters and pistols. The captives are being brought in to be delivered to the civil authorities.

It is asserted that a large number of Yaquis of Sonoro are preparing to rise, and the report causes much alarm, as there are at least 1,000 Indians in the district referred to.

NOGALES, Arizona, Aug. 18.—Word has been received here that the Yaquis, numbering about 1,000, employed in placer mining in the Altar District of Sonora, Cirnega, eighty miles southwest of Nogales, have risen in sympathy with the recent revolutionary movement in this place.

FREIGHTHOUSE FELL ON TEN MEN.

Collapsed Suddenly from an Unperceived Cause.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—A freighthouse being erected at the corner of Congress and B Streets, South Boston, for the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, collapsed this afternoon from an unknown cause, and ten men were injured.

Adolphus McKenna, aged twenty-four years, of South Boston, suffered a fractured skull and internal injuries, and died at the hospital; Fred Breen, thirty-nine, is in the hospital with both legs broken.

Eight others, less seriously hurt, were taken to their homes.

Drowning of a Retired Sea Captain.

CALAIS, Me., Aug. 18.—Capt. David Melville of St. Stephen, N. B., a retired sea captain, was drowned last night. He was one of a party of excursionists who were returning from St. Andrew's, N. B., on a steam yacht. Capt. Melville's absence was noticed when the vessel came near the wharf at St. Stephen, but search failed to reveal any signs of the missing man. His body was found on the New-Brunswick shore this afternoon.

Explosion in a Grain Drier.

William Klossman, an employe in the India Wharf Brewery, at Hamilton Avenue and Conover Street, Brooklyn, was working in the grain drier about 6 o'clock last evening. He lighted the gas and the next instant there was a terrific explosion. Klossman and a fellow workman, Otto Witte, were seriously burned, and the building was damaged. Klossman and Witte were taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Unable to Pay Wages, It Failed.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 18.—Because of inability to borrow money to pay employes, the Elgin Sewing Machine and Bicycle Factory closed indefinitely to-day, throwing 150 men out of employment.

BARON ZEDTWITZ KILLED

ROYAL ALBERT REGATTA INTERRUPTED BY A FATAL ACCIDENT.

The Meteor Crashes into the Isolde, Fairly Wrecking the Little Yacht—Baron von Zedtwitz, the Owner, Thrown into the Water and Killed—The Crew Knocked Overboard, but All Safely Rescued—The Races Postponed.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The races of the Royal Albert Regatta, at Southsea, were interrupted to-day by an accident, which caused the death of Baron von Zedtwitz, the owner of the twenty-rater Isolde, and endangered the lives of the Captain and crew of that vessel, all of whom were knocked overboard

The large raters started at 10 o'clock this morning to sail over the forty-six-mile course sailed over yesterday, and the small raters started at 11 o'clock to sail over the same course, but only once round —twenty-three miles—the prizes being £50 and £25 for the big boats and £15 to the winner of the race for small raters. The starters in the big race were the Alisa, Britannia, Meteor, and Satanita, and in the small-rater race The Saint, Niagara, Samphire, Audrey, Penitent, and Isolde.

The big yachts had finished the first round of the course and were just starting the second, when suddenly the boats of both classes seemed to have become jammed together. The Isolde, which was sandwiched between two yachts of the larger class, received a severe blow from the Meteor, causing her mast to snap in two and fall overboard. The shock was a heavy one, causing the Isolde to careen, and as she did so all on board of her were spilled into the sea.

When the Meteor struck the small yacht there was a great crash, and blocks, fragments of the broken mast, and other parts of the Isolde were sent flying in every direction. As soon as the collision took place the other yachts stopped and put out boats to rescue the men struggling in the water Baron von Zedtwitz, who was on board of his yacht, was struck on the head by a block or a piece of the broken mast, and knocked overboard. He was taken out of the water as soon as possible and conveyed on board a steam yacht to the clubhouse of Ryde. The Baron was unconscious when picked up. He received every possible medical attention at Ryde, but he did not regain consciousness and died soon after reaching the clubhouse.

A strong wind was blowing at the time of the accident kicking up a bad sea, and it was raining very hard. The Isolde was badly damaged and was towed to Portsmouth. The bowsprit of the Meteor swept her deck and carried away all of her gear. Several members of the Isolde's crew were picked up in an exhausted condition.

The crew of the Isolde experienced narrow escapes, but fortunately all of them were rescued. A sailor belonging to the British gunboat Ant, which was lying at anchor near the scene of the collision, rescued one of the Isolde's men in a drowning condition. He could not have survived thirty seconds longer. The accident cast a gloom over everything, and the races were abandoned for the day.

Capt. Gomes, the skipper of the Meteor, ascribed the collision of the Meteor and the Isolde to the fact that the Britannia did not make way for the Meteor to pass the Isolde.

All of the clubhouses at Spithead and Ryde are flying flags at half-mast in consequence of the death of the Baron.

As a yachtsman, Baron von Zedtwitz was a good sportsman, and he was well liked in all of the English sporting centres. His wife, Baroness von Zedtwitz, was a daughter of the late Mr. Charles Roosevelt, of New-York.

To-morrow's yacht races and the fireworks, with which it was intended to signalize the ending of the Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta at Southsea, have been postponed until after the funeral.

The Isolde is a twenty-rater yacht, constructed by the Herreshoffs at Bristol, R. I., in 1895, for Prince Leopold of Germany, who sold the boat to Baron von Zedtwitz.

The Meteor, which is owned by the German Emperor, is a steel cutter of 236 tons and was built in the Henderson yards, on the Clyde, in the early part of this year.

Baron von Zedtwitz was thirty-eight years old. He was a personal friend of Emperor William, and it is remarked upon as strange and sad that he should have been killed in a collision with his Majesty's yacht. The Baron had been in the German diplomatic service, but he was little known publicly. It is stated that his wife and only child, an infant, are visiting in Switzerland.

PICKED AN INJURED MAN'S POCKET

Cyclist Who Ran into a Plate-Glass Window Robbed of $42.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—John Reed, aged twenty-five years, who lives at 615 East Twenty-third Street, New-York City, has been stopping with relatives in this city. While wheeling down the steep grade of Somerset Street this evening he lost control of his bicycle. He plunged down the hill to Howard Street, bringing up against a large plate-glass window.

Reed was rendered unconscious by the shock. As he lay on the sidewalk some one in the crowd which gathered around him picked his pocket of $42—all the money it contained.

Reed was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where a large wound in his head, caused by broken glass, was dressed. Both his hands were also severely injured.

Drowned Trying to Jump Ashore.

Miss Julia Madden, twenty-five years old, was drowned at the foot of Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, last night. She went on an excursion up the Hudson yesterday with members of St. Lucy's Roman Catholic Church. On the arrival home of the excursion last night at 10 o'clock Miss Madden tried to get off quickly, and instead of going to the gangplank climbed over the side rail of the barge and tried to leap ashore from the freeboard. She fell into the water and was drowned. The occurrence caused great excitement, and the police reserve had to be called out. The body was not recovered. Miss Madden lived at Henderson and Fifteenth Streets, Jersey City.

Strangled to Death for Her Savings.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 18.—Kate Cabanis, who kept a general store in the southern suburbs of this city, was found this morning lying just outside the back door, choked to death. The woman was attired in her night clothing, and it was evident that she was aroused after going to bed last night by her murderers. The woman lived in a room back of her store, and had no one living with her. She did a good business, and had accumulated considerable property. The room had been ransacked by the murderers.

Regulars Going to West Point.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Aug. 18.—Company B, United States Engineers, Capt. William Langfitt commanding, left Willets Point to-day on the Government steamer Gen. Meigs. They will be landed on the west bank of the Hudson, and from their landing place they will march in heavy order to West Point. The march will take five days. On their arrival at West Point, Company A, which has been there for some time, will break camp and march back. Company C is the only command at the Willets Point garrison.

Senator Hill Was in Town.

Senator Hill came up from Normandie-by-the-Sea yesterday and remained in the city for a few hours. He went to the Hotel Normandie after attending to some business down town, and left there during the afternoon. It was said at the hotel that Senator Hill had gone to Albany.

MR. CHARLES BLAMES MRS. POTTS.

And a Sanguinary Meeting with Her Kinsman Is Predicted.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 18.—The famous letter purporting to have been written by Mrs. J. Fletcher Johnston of this city to Gov. Bradley regarding the appointment of Mrs. Judge Cantrill and Mrs. S. A. Charles as delegates to the Tennessee centennial is developing one of the biggest sensations ever known in Kentucky.

S. A. Charles, husband of the lady who was referred to in the letter to Gov. Bradley as being of no more culture than a chambermaid, is pushing the matter to a crisis. He took a photographic copy of the letter to Gov. Bradley and a letter written by Mrs. Eugenie Dunlap Potts to a newspaper office in this city and showed them to the managing editor.

Mrs. Potts is the society editor of this paper, and Mr. Charles expressed surprise to the editor that he should employ Mrs. Potts after the editor had said that the handwriting of the Bradley letter and of the one known to have been written by Mrs. Potts was the same.

Judge George Denny, the recent Republican nominee for Congress, who is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Potts, says he will not allow Mr. Charles or any other man to traduce any member of his family; that there is not a drop of cowardly blood in the Denny and Dunlap veins, and he proposes to defend the honor of his sister-in-law ,no matter what the consequences may be.

Indications point toward a personal encounter between Mr. Charles and Judge Denny.

CARDINAL SATOLLI'S SUCCESSOR.

Father Martinelia Will Sail for This Country in September.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The reported appointment of Father Martinella as successor to Cardinal Satolli, Papal Delegate to the United States, has been confirmed by Dr. Rooker, Secretary of the Legation, who has just returned from his vacation. He says there will be no official notificat on of the change until the new delegate arrives, and he gives the following as the order of procedure:

"Father Martinella, on completing his arrangements with his order, will sail for this country bearing credentials from Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Propaganda Fide, to Cardinal Satolli. The Cardinal will then install the new delegate in office and explain all details of completed business affairs. According to our latest advices Father Martinella on Aug. 23 will be consecrated Archbishop of Tiviar See, always a preliminary step in sending a diplomat of high rank. He will sail from Genoa about the first week of September. Cardinal Satolli expects to leave America the early part of October."

In regard to his own position and that of Father Sbarretti, Auditor of the Legation, Dr. Rooker says: "The term of appointment is for four years. Mgr. Soarretti's term will not expire before February of next year. It is likely he will remain until that time, but it is also possible that Father Martinella may bring an Auditor with him. The office of Secretary has no stated period of service, but is determined by the Propaganda authorities as they see fit."

WANTONLY SHOT A BOY'S EYE OUT.

The Youth Who Did It Seems Not to Know What He Did.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Frank, the eleven-year-old son of Frank Payne, a milkman, was sitting in the front yard making a kite in a suburb of this city last night. A sixteen-year-old lad named Eddie Truax came into the yard and without warning drew a revolver and shot Payne in the left eye.

The boy was brought to the Ellis Hospital, in this city, where the eye was removed. It was found the bullet had entered the skull, but the surgeons were unable to locate it. It is probable that the ball is lodged in the brain, and the boy's death will no doubt follow. While in his cell last night young Truax's brain seemed to be clouded and apparently he did not realize what he had done.

Mr. Payne considers that his son's assailant irresponsible for the deed. Truax will be held to await the result of his victim's injuries.

"HALL OF THE CHRIST" BEGUN.

Ground for Another Building at Chautauqua Dedicated.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Chautauqua is to have another new building, to be known as the Hall of the Christ, the ground for which was consecrated to-day.

The building is to be the most substantial yet erected here. The design is to put emphasis upon the person, character, offices, teachings, deeds, and place in the world's history of Jesus.

About $18,000 has already been subscribed, including a gift of $10,000 by the late H. A. Massey of Toronto. The total cost of the building will be about $25,000.

Frederick Faulkner's Mansion Burned

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 18.—The elegant stone mansion of Frederick Faulkner, on Belmont Street, Belvidere, was totally ruined by fire this morning. The family was away at the beach, and it was impossible to save any of the furniture, as the front wall of massive granite fell in soon after the firemen arrived. The contents of the house are a total wreck, and the loss will exceed $125,000. The owner is a member of the firm of Faulkner & Sons, woolen manufacturers. There being nobody in the house, the fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary. The amount of insurance could not be ascertained.

Greatest Cod Catch in Years.

BUCKSPORT, Me., Aug. 18.—Dispatches from St. Pierre, Miquelon, announce the arrival of the schooners Annie G. Quiner of Bucksport and Frank C. Rich of the Boothbay Grand Banks fishing fleet, homeward bound, with full fares of cod and reporting all vessels of the Bucksport and Boothbay fleets with full fares. The advices state that this has been the most successful season for years.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The nineteenth annual meeting of the American Microscopical Society began its first session at the Pittsburg Carnegie Library Lecture Hall yesterday. About sixty members were present. The programme provides for the reading of a number of technical papers relating to the microscience, all of an abstruse rather than of a popular nature. The most of those in attendance are teachers and clinical observers in medical and scientific institutions.

—The nineteenth annual session of the National Council, Daughters of Liberty, opened in American Mechanics' Hall, Manchester, N. H., yesterday, about eighty delegates being present. The day session was taken up with annual reports and routine business. In the evening an entertainment and reception will be given in the Opera House. Pittsburg, Penn., and Asbury Park, N. J., are working for the next annual session.

—Burglars entered the house of E. L. Hering, at Massillon, Ohio, yesterday, chloroforming the members of the family and ransacking the house, securing $200 in cash and other valuables double that amount. Two bicycles were taken also, and it is supposed that the burglars made their escape on these. The members of the family were so heavily drugged that, it was with difficulty that they were aroused.

—In a collision on the Chicago and Alton Railroad Monday night about twenty miles from Chicago, an unknown man was instantly killed and another, whose name is also unknown, was seriously injured. A long freight train broke in two parts at a steep grade, and the rear end of the train coming down the grade struck the fore end, wrecking two cars.

—A rainstorm broke during an address of Gov. Matthews of Indiana at Brookville on Saturday. The crowd insisted that he continue his speech until the close. The Governor felt the exposure, and Sunday he was prostrated by a congestive chill, which is still confining him to his room.

—Anna Lamar, a negress, reputed to be 104 years old, died in Chattanooga Monday from old age. Twenty-nine children have been born to her, while her grandchildren number 187.

—J. H. Tucker, a farmer, shot and killed Elisha Downs, another farmer, near Red Hill, Davies County, Ky., yesterday, because Downs had alienated the affections of Mrs. Tucker.

—Eugene Burt, a traveling salesman, supposed to have murdered his wife and children in Austin, Texas, two weeks ago, was arrested in Chicago yesterday.

THOUSANDS HEAR W. BOURKE COCKRAN

Patriotic Protest in Madison Square Garden Against the Chicago Platform.

HONEST MONEY REPLY TO MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH

The Good Sense of the People Pledged to Resist the Dishonest Doctrines of the Populists.

THE ORATOR WAS GREETED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM

Speeches Also by Major John Byrne, President of the Democratic Honest Money League, and Perry Belmont—The Garden Lavishly Decorated With the National Colors—A Great Contrast to the Bryan Meeting.

Madison Square Garden rang with a burst of patriotic enthusiasm last night.

An audience of ten thousand or more people gathered there and listened to a speech from W. Bourke Cockran, in which he made protest against the candidates and the platform of the Chicago Convention, and pledged the good sense and honesty of the American people against the dishonest doctrines of that turbulent body.

The meeting was under the management of the Democratic Honest-Money League of America, and those who were responsible for it designed it as an evidence that they oppose the free-silver doctrines of the Popocrats, and on the very spot where Candidate Bryan had accepted the nomination and declared his allegiance to these doctrines they desired, in the name of real Democracy, to repudiate both them and Mr. Bryan.

The meeting was a success from every point of view. Few such demonstrations have been seen in the city. Within the great hall were hundreds of men prominent for many years in the councils of the Democratic Party, who were glad of an opportunity to declare that they have not surrendered to the Populists. There were hundreds more, beyond a doubt, who were Republicans. To that extent the meeting was non-partisan, and further than that the question of party did not go. The speakers were Democrats, and those who occupied the honorary positions of Vice Presidents were Democrats.

Mr. Cockran was the chief speaker, and it had been admitted that he would make a reply to Mr. Bryan's speech, which had emptied the Garden last Wednesday night, when the Boy Orator had proved such a disappointment.

Great Contrast to the Bryan Meeting.

The contrast in the two meetings was one of the noticeable and significant facts in the comment of those who were at both. Mr. Bryan came as the candidate for the Presidency. A Boy Orator, sprung out of the West, with a halo about him hung there by the hands of the Popocrats—a curiosity. Mr. Cockran appeared in his home town, where he has often spoken, and where curiosity and the halo which hangs over Presidential candidates were not the drawing elements. Each filled the great hall.

When curiosity had been satisfied last week, the Bryan audience fled, and would not listen to the so-called arguments. But the big audience last night eagerly listened while the orator made his plea against the Boy Candidate.

It is said that few demonstrations such as greeted Mr. Cockran when he arose to speak have ever been seen in this city since war times—if, indeed, there were any then.

The great hall was packed to the farthest corner of the upper tier of galleries, while the boxes, the galleries, and the vast arena were occupied by an audience that was a fairly representative New-York gathering, in which business men predominated. The crowd had been coming together for two hours and a half before the meeting began, the wise precaution of opening the doors so long in advance preventing any uncomfortable crowding.

And it was an orderly, well-behaved crowd, that evidently thought it was at the garden on a serious mission. It applauded the patriotic airs which the band played from time to time and waited for the orator with no show of impatience.

The seats were filled nearly an hour before Mr. Cockran appeared, and the great crowd under the brilliant lights and artistic decorative effects was a spectacle to thrill the pulse of any orator.

Patriotic Decorations.

The Garden was prepared by the decorators to form a proper setting for an occasion of which the keynote was patriotism and honesty in the Government. It had never before been so lavishly bedecked with flags and patriotic devices. The boxes and the galleries were draped with flags around the entire Garden, while over the boxes on the upper gallery front were the banners with State seals of all the Commonwealths in the Union. From the very centre of the roof, running in a half circle at the curving ends, and stretching away toward the galleries across the building were strips of red, white, and blue. The large platform was draped with flags. The National shield with patriotic colors and the eagle added to the mural decorations.

Thousands of flags, all told, were used in the decorations, and the audience was afforded opportunity for a personal display of enthusiasm by the fact that in every seat a flag had been placed before the meeting opened. These, 15,000 in all, were sent by ex-Gov. Flower, and when the crowd took them up and waved them they gave an effect that was as picturesque in appearance as it was patriotic in sentiment.

Mr. Cockran reached the hall about five minutes before the hour for the opening of the meeting. He entered with Major John Byrne, President of the Democratic Honest Money League of America, and Perry Belmont, who was to preside. When he came into view there was an outburst of applause, almost the first of the evening, though there had been some cheering and other demonstrations as well-known men had appeared.

One of these outbursts had occurred when Mayor Strong, accompanied by Corporation Counsel Scott, appeared a little before 8 o'clock. But the crowd had been remarkably quiet and well behaved. No cat calls or shrieking whistles, which seem to delight the Populistic ear, had been heard, and it was only when Mr. Cockran appeared that the demonstration was notable. The band played "Hail to the Chief" as the orator of the evening came into view and took his seat, not far from where Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and Gen. Horatio C. King had been chatting for fifteen minutes. Flags were waving in all parts of the hall.

Major Byrne, in presenting Mr. Belmont, spoke of the meeting as an "encampment" of those Democrats "who love their country above their party," and the audience fired a little, and when he ended, Mr. Belmont's name was received with generous applause.

Mr. Belmont spoke about twenty minutes. Once he said "We are Democrats," and the presence of some overzealous partisan Republicans was made manifest by scattering hisses. But Mr. Belmont did not vary from his declaration, and plainly let it be known that, as he understood it, the gathering was a Democratic one, met to uphold the ancient doctrines of the party against an attempt of the National Convention to repudiate them. He waxed emphatic against the Populists and Populism, and awoke great enthusiasm by the flat declaration that, "stripped of all verbiage and sophistry, of all sectionalism and prejudice, the issue is now, as it was before the nomination of Mr. Bryan, one of morals, one of honesty."

He declared that the votes of the fusionists would be sorely needed for Mr. Bryan on election day, and a voice from the far-off gallery brought a cheer by the cry: "Right you are!"

Mr. Cockran Received with Enthusiasm.

The audience was fairly ready for Mr. Cockran when Mr. Belmont presented him, and the orator arose to face an unusual demonstration. A tremendous burst of applause greeted him, and as it rang again and again through the great building, he stood in complete repose, a good-humored look upon his face, his hands resting easily on the rail before the platform, and waited for the tumult to die away.

The applause lasted for perhaps two minutes, rising and falling in waves, and then Mr. Cockran raised his hand to still it. Before his uplifted hand the applause was rapidly subsiding, when there came an outburst, unusual, and so significant that Mr. Cockran seized upon it as the keynote to his opening.

The general applause, which had been a genuine ovation, had ceased, and there were only broken fragments of it left, when, down the hall away to the speaker's left, some one arose and, with one of the little flags as a baton, began to sing the chorus of the "Star Spangled Banner." Other voices caught it up. The leader mounted a chair, and in an instant the great audience responded.

Thousands leaped to their feet, and some mounted the chairs, and before the first line had been sung, the chorus had been swelled by throats in all parts of the hall, while the thousands of little flags were waved from the arena and fluttered through all the expanse of galleries and the boxes in a way that was inspiring.

Meantime the band had joined in, and so the orator's real greeting was one mighty outpouring of the anthem, in which he seemed to join.

When the last lines had been sung a hush fell on the great crowd and Mr. Cockran, speaking in easy, unconventional tones, which could, nevertheless, be heard in the far away parts of the building, began his speech with an allusion to the inspiration of the words just sung.

He Spoke Without Notes.

Mr. Cockran spoke without notes for an hour and a quarter, and during that time the great crowd listened, eagerly applauding generously, and at times with a vigor that was like a thunderclap. One such outburst followed the declaration that the American people will never substitute the Republic of Washington, of Jefferson, and of Jackson for the Republic of Altgeld, Tillman, and Bryan.

Mr. Cockran gave Mr. Bryan some sharp thrusts, because of his mild tone in his speech here, as compared with his speech in Chicago, which had nominated him, but the orator made it plain that Mr. Bryan's attitude toward the Populistic propositions of the Chicago platform was precisely the same last week as when he was discussing the platform in Chicago.

Mr. Cockran disposed of many of Mr. Bryan's assertions, and devoted a considerable portion of his speech to a discussion of the question of wages and the effect upon them if cheap dollars come to bear the Government's stamp.

"Who is to be enriched," asked Mr. Cockran, "under this scheme of cheap money?"

"The silver mine owner," shouted some one in the gallery.

"No," replied Mr. Cookran; "the silver mine owner will get cheated with the rest."

Mr. Cockran dwelt on Mr. Bryan and the platform he stands on as Populistic, making it emphatic that their doctrines are but the expression of the populistic conspiracy against labor.

He quoted from Bryan's speech at Chicago, that portion which breaths defiance—the part which sent the Altgeld-Tillman element of the convention into spasms of delirious joy.

Mr. Cockran maintained that one who uttered such sentiments was not one to be safely trusted as the chief executive of the nation, and the crowd manifested its unqualified approval.

MR. COCKRAN'S INDIVIDUALITY.

The Man Magnetic, Clear, Strong, Convincing, and Holding.

Mr. Cockran's speech stood the supreme test of oratory, for it held the enthusiastic interest of his mammoth audience from beginning to end. Since much had been expected, nothing short of fulfillment could satisfy such a gathering. The closeness of attention with which he was followed, the ready responsiveness to the points of argument, and the generosity of applause and cheering not only indicated that the speaker had been equal to the occasion, but it must also have repaid him for accepting the responsibility of championing the cause of the sound-money Democrats at their first great public demonstration.

Should the speech read less well than it sounded, its oratorical merit will thereby be emphasized. Type cannot convey the stirring voice of the speaker, raised in a cause that enlisted his mind and heart, or the potency of his inflections, or the effectiveness of his gestures. The meeting was great enough to furnish its own inspiration, which Mr. Cockran happily caught. It carried everything before it. Under this influence the oration had the rare charm of apparent spontaneity. It could not have failed to beget genuine enthusiasm.

An incident when Mr. Cockran first stepped forward on the platform gave the initial impetus to the spirit which ruled the meeting and actuated the speaker. When, standing at the platform rail, on his presentation by Mr. Belmont, visibly touched by the greeting which welcomed him, he joined his voice in the patriotic chorus of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the incentive had been applied to bring out his best. The strains of the tune were in his voice at his first utterance. Mr. Belmont's words of introduction filled out the text, and instantly the fire of the orator was ablaze.

Those who have heard Mr. Cockran know the power of his hands when he brings them together in gesture. The right arm is uplifted, as he marshals his premises; words rush like a torrent, and the arm descends. At the climax the right hand plunges into the left with resounding power. That settles it. The argument is clinched. His voice rallies for another charge. He rushes at his subject and quickly masters it. The arms again become part of the presentation. When they lock once more, another point has been made.

His welcome last night stirred in him the spirit for encounter. He used the incidents of the moment for his introduction. Since it was manifestly unstudied, its effect was electrical. It instantly established confidence and a relation of close sympathy which was at no time thereafter impaired.

Mr. Cockran helped the infection of good feeling by the readiness and aptness of his replies to interruptions, and by his habit of homely illustration in elucidating argument. His manner was that of one quite unprepared for a set speech, yet so well equipped at every point as to wish to invite discussion, and disposed, when no one interrupted, to let his conviction carry him on to utterances which his earnestness might inspire.

However exalted his flights of speech, he talked always at and for his audience, and never over it. The plainest kind of people could appreciate all he said, and the speech, while essentially an oration, should also make a good pamphlet.

His residence and activity in this city have made Mr. Cockran so familiar a figure that curiosity regarding his appearance can be concerned only to learn if he has changed at all of late. The loss of his mustache makes quite a difference in his appearance at first glance, although it is not noticed when his face is out of repose, as in speaking.

Gray hair is taking possession of his temples, and there are other signs that he is departing from his youth. His voice retains its ring, touch, and resonance, and he seems to enjoy excellent health. Last year he had in some way escaped redundancy of weight and was now firm and strong.

The only point of resemblance between Mr. Cockran and Mr. Bryan, who preceded him by one week on

ment, we now raise here to-night, battle-worn by more than a hundred years of honorable political warfare.

We, who contend against the Chicago nomination and platform, stand strictly within the lines and principles of our party. The convention itself renounced the National Democracy. We are Democrats, and we represent Democrats who intend to remain Democrats, refusing ever to surrender the honored name of our party to the Populists. Populism is an exaggerated form of spurious Republicanism or Greenback Federalism gone mad. A Republican untainted by such doctrine is infinitely to be preferred to a Democrat who forswears his allegiance to Democratic principles and countenances the betrayal of his party to the Populists.

The fusion of 16-to-1 independent free-silver men, Populists, and so-called Bryan Democrats is complete. Some of their leaders attempt to disguise the fusion, but they dare not dispute its existence, for they need the votes of the fusionists.

The opening of the mints to the independent unlimited coinage of flat silver dollars is but an intermediate stage; the employment of the Government printing presses for the issue of flat paper money is the ultimate aim of the fusion party. The National Convention of the Populist Party held in Omaha, Neb., in 1892 declared for that paper money to be issued direct to the people, as they said, "at a tax of two per cent." Two years later Mr. Bryan advocated in Congress not the issue of paper money direct by the Government at a nominal rate of interest." He said that "harbors might be improved and rivers deepened in this way." He introduced and advocated a bill to construct the Nicaragua Canal by issuing greenbacks. The Constitutional power to raise revenue by taxation is superfluous if the Printing Bureau can so easily produce all we need. Mr. Bryan's record in the House is equal to Senator Peffer's deliverance in the Senate last June, when he asked: "What sort of a sinking fund is there in requiring a redemption fund at all, when the Government issues its own paper?" Why characterize such utterances? They are unpardonable when proclaimed by those who aspire to the responsibilities of power.

At the conference at Washington of the flat silver organization last January the Populist claim was recognized that, if free-silver coinage should not yield enough flat silver, then greenbacks would be issued. The flat silver party thereby abandoned the hard-money contention put forth by Mr. Bland years ago, that the quantity of gold and silver coined under free coinage should be the test of the volume of Government currency, and that Congress should have no other control over the issue of full legal tender money. That was the real reason Mr. Bryan was preferred over Mr. Bland at the convention. Mr. Bland was not enough of a Populist. The candidate chosen has been and is a Populist. He has himself announced that he is not a Democrat.

The defeat of the Democratic Party in the Chicago Convention become so apparent to some of us that we were unwilling, as Democratic delegates, sent from Democratic constituencies, to remain, even for a moment, in a convention so clearly Populistic. We announced emphatically to the assembled delegation from this State our wish to leave such an assemblage. Those who were willing to adopt what still seems to me would have been the wisest course, finally decided to remain, not as participants in that betrayal of our party, but as guests in that betrayal of our party, but as protesting against it. Regularity of party organization has always appealed to me with the greatest possible force, but party principles are necessary to its recognition and vitality. I trust our party in the State of New-York in this crisis will hold faithfully to the attitude it assumed at the convention. It would be monstrous to suppose anything else. That attitude was one of uncompromising opposition to what delegates denounced as an attack upon social order. But even if every State Convention in the Union, including our own, should declare for the Chicago candidate, they would lose their Democratic character.

The issue, stripped of all verbiage and sophistry, of all sectionalism and prejudice, is now, as it was before the nomination of Mr. Bryan, one of morals, one of honesty. I will not question the motives of any one, and far be it from me to say that all the supporters of this extraordinary movement oppose are intentionally dishonest; but, to speak plainly, I do say that behind them there are unscrupulous men and a crude and flimsy free-silver literature, clearly dishonest in purpose; for they lead directly to repudiation, to fiat money, the degradation of the Supreme Court by political control, an unconstitutional impairment of the obligations of and interference with the freedom of contracts, a reckless attack upon our National and monetary integrity, as well as upon our whole system of commercial credits. They talk solemnly of an alleged contraction in the volume of the currency, in disregard of the truth, which is that their own attacks upon credit produce the effects of contraction. They war upon what constitutes the strength and power of the Nation, alarming all its interests, shaking confidence, thereby threatening to destroy the sources of labor, to the injury and detriment of workingmen. We cannot compromise with such doctrines which menace the form and very existence of our Government.

It is not for me to-night to speak further or in detail on these issues. It has already, at various times, been my privilege to do so, and I hope on other occasions to address the Democracy. It is my duty and pleasure now to introduce to you the speaker of the evening, my friend and former colleague in Congress, he who has so justly described the flat silver and greenback movement as a "conspiracy against wages." He needs no introduction from me—the man who honors us with his presence, whose sole ambition is to serve his country without fear or favor, now in the hour of its need—the Hon. Bourke Cockran.

ADDRESS BY MR. COCKRAN.

The Question One of Morals and Justice—A Contest for Civilization.

When Mr. Cockran arose to address the meeting the applause was long-continued before he could speak. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-Democrats, All: [Applause:] With the inspiring strains of the National Song still ringing in our ears, who can doubt the issue of this campaign. [Applause.] That issue has been well stated by your presiding officer. Stripped, as he says, of all verbal disguise, it is an issue of common honesty, [more applause,] an issue between the honest discharge and the dishonest repudiation of public and private obligations. It is a question as to whether the powers of this Government shall be used to protect honest industry or to tempt the citizen to dishonesty.

"On this question honest men cannot differ. [Applause.] It is one of morals and of justice. It involves the existence of social order. It is the contest for civilization itself. If it be disheartening to Democrats and to lovers of free institutions to find an issue of the character projecting into a Presidential campaign, this meeting furnishes us with an inspiring truth of how that issue will be met by the people. [Applause.] A Democratic convention may renounce the Democratic faith, but the Democracy remains faithful to Democratic principles. [Applause.] Democratic leaders may betray a convention to the Populists, but they cannot seduce the footsteps of Democratic voters from the pathway of honor and of justice. [Applause.] A candidate bearing the mandate of a Democratic convention may in this hall open a campaign levelled against the foundations of social order, but he beholds the Democratic masses confronting him organized for the defense. [Applause.]

"Fellow-Democrats, let us not disguise from ourselves the fact that we bear in this contest a serious and grave and solemn burden of duty. We must raise our hands against the nominee of our party, and we must do it to preserve the future of that party itself. [Applause.] We must oppose the nominee of the Chicago Convention. [a voice, "Hurrah!"] and we know full well that the success of our opposition will mean our own exclusion from public life, but we will be consoled and gratified by the reflection that it will prove that the American people cannot be divided into parties on a question of simple morals or of common honesty. [Applause.] We would look in vain through the speech delivered here one week ago to find a true statement of the issue involved in this canvass. [Laughter.] Indeed, I believe it is doubtful if the candidate himself quite understands the nature of the faith which he professes. [Laughter.] I say this not in criticism of his ability, but in justice to his morality. [Laughter.] I believe that if he himself understood the inevitable consequences of the doctrines which he preaches his own hands would be the very first to tear down the platform on which he stands. [Applause.]

A Soil Not Propitious to Revolution.

"But there was one statement in that speech which was very free from ambiguity, pregnant with hope and confidence to the lovers of order. He professes his unquestioned belief in the honesty of the American masses, and he quoted Abraham Lincoln in support of the faith that was in him. Well, I do not believe that the faith of Abraham Lincoln was ever more significantly justified than in the appearance which Mr. Bryan presented upon this platform in the change that has come over the spirit and the tone of Populistic eloquence since the Chicago Convention.

"We all must remember that lurid rhetoric which glowed so fiercely in the Western skies as that sunlight which through the past week foretold the torrid heat of the ensuing day and here upon this platform we find that same rhetoric as mild, as insipid as the waters of a stagnant pool. He is a candidate who was swept into the nomination by a wave of popular enthusiasm, awakened by appeals to prejudice and greed. He is a candidate who on his trip home and in the initial steps of his trip Eastward declared that this was a revolutionary movement; who no sooner found himself face to face with the American feeling than he realized that this soil is not propitious to revolution.

"The people of this country will not change the institutions which have stood the tests and experiences of a century for institutions based upon the fantastic dreams of Populist agitators. The American Nation will never consent to substitute for the Republic of Washington, of Jefferson, and of Jackson the Republic of an Altgeld, a Tillman, or a Bryan. [Applause.] The power of public opinion which caused the vivid oratory of the Chicago platform to burn low and soft as the moonlight outside of this platform, which has already shown its power to control Populistic eloquence, will show the full extent of its wisdom, will give Abraham Lincoln's prophecy its triumphant vindication when it crushes the seed of Populistic Socialism next November. [Cheers.]

Mr. Bryan's Proposed Violation of the Constitution.

"Now, my friends, I have said there was one statement of great significance in Mr. Bryan's speech. There is another portion of it which is singularly free from any obscurity, and that may be comprised within the two initial paragraphs where he talks logically, consistently, plainly, the language of revolution. Whatever change may have come over his manner as a candidate, however much the vehemence of his eloquence may have been reduced, two things for which he stands remain unaltered.

"On this platform he defended the most revolutionary plank of the Chicago Convention in speech less vehement but not less earnest than that in which he supported their adoption. On this platform he defended the Populistic programme of overthrowing the integrity of the Supreme Court. [Applause.] If there be any fault which has grown for the benefit of all mankind out of the establishment of our Republic, it has been the demonstration that it is possible by the organization of an independent tribunal to safeguard the rights of every citizen and protect those natural privileges against any invasion from whatever source or however powerful might be the antagonizing elements. [Applause.]

"The very existence of that power presupposes the existence of an independent tribunal. Now we have this Populist Convention, because a Populist measure was condemned as unconstitutional, proposing, not to amend the Constitution in the ordinary way prescribed by that instrument itself, but proposing to pack the court, to reorganize it. He used the language of the platform itself; so that it will pronounce those laws to be Constitutional which the Constitution itself condemns; a proposal to make the courts of law instruments of lawlessness; to violate that sacred pact between the States on which the security of this Nation rests; to profane the temple erected for its protection by the hands of false priests, who, though sworn to defend it, will be appointed to destroy it. [Great applause.]

"In the time to which I must confine myself to-night I can do nothing but examine that one question which Mr. Bryan himself declares to be the overshadowing issue of this campaign. I am a little puzzled when I read his speech to decide just what Mr. Bryan himself imagines will be the fruit of a change in the standard of value throughout this country. I do not believe that any man can follow wholly with the speech, because if the dissents from one set of conclusions, he has got to read the next paragraphs and he will find another of a different variety. But I assume that it is fair in a discussion of this character, independently of what Mr. Bryan may say or what Mr. Bryan may think himself he stands for, to examine the inevitable economic effects of a debasement of the coinage, of a change in the standard by which existing debts are to be measured in a baser measure of value.

An Offer to the Chicago Candidate.

"Now, I will imagine that Mr. Bryan himself may believe that in some way or other he is going to benefit the toilers of this country. He says he is, but he declines to show us how. [Laughter and applause.] For my part I am willing to state here that if Mr. Bryan could show me that by any means known to heaven or known on earth, any means revealed to the comprehension of man, that wages could be increased, I will be ready to support him here and now. [Great applause and cheers.] I do not make this statement through any pretense of special affection for the man who works with his hands. Such a pretense made in the heat of a Presidential canvass would merely insult and discredit the intelligence to which it is addressed. [Applause.] I repeat that I would support any measure calculated to increase the rate of wages, because I know of no test of prosperity absolutely infallible, except the rate of wages paid to laborers. [Applause.] Where the rate of wages is high, there must be prosperity. Where the rate of wages is low, there must necessarily be distress.

"If, then, Mr. Bryan can show me that by the enforcement of any portion of his programme wages will be increased in this country, I will not only support him, but I will recognize him as the wisest orator that ever opened his mouth on a platform since the beginning of the world. [Laughter.] I will be ready to confess that the rhetoric, which I do not now understand, is really the language of inspiration. [Laughter.] I would regard his administration of the Presidency as the kindling of a great light before the footsteps of man, showing him a broad pathway to endless happiness and measureless prosperity. But in searching through his speech, in reading through the whole realms of Populistic literature with which this country has been flooded for four years, I have never yet found one syllable which showed me how a Populist expected to increase the rate of wages. [Laughter and great applause.]

"Now, in order to understand the significance of the remark that wages is the only test of prosperity, we have but to consider for a moment just what is meant by the term wages. Wages, as I suppose everybody here understands, is that part of the laborer's product which is given to himself in compensation for his toil. If, for instance, I be engaged in the manufacture of chairs, and if I can make five chairs every day worth $20, and the rate of my wages is $4 a day, what I actually get is one chair out of the five which I make. The other four chairs, the other four-fifths of my product, are devoted to the payment of all the other labor that has been expended in preparing the elements out of which the chair was made. To the man who felled the tree in the forest, the person who sawed it in the mill, the carrier who transported it, the workman who prepared its component parts, and the profit on the capital which set all this labor in motion.

"It is plain, however, that I could not take one chair home with me at night and attempt to settle my bills with it, for the moment I undertook to divide the chair among my creditors, that moment it would lose its value; so instead of taking the chair, which I cannot divide, I take its equivalent in money, which I can divide; but my wages all the time are fixed by the quantity of my own products. [Applause.]

"If, instead of five chairs, I were able to make ten from it, and the rate of my compensation remained the same, I would obtain for my wages two chairs, or $8 a day; but, instead of there being four chairs, or $16, over and above the payment of other labor, there would be eight chairs at $32, and thus the larger my wages the larger my product, the greater the prosperity in the chair making industry. [Applause.]

"Now, applying that principle to every other department of trade we can see that the man who works on a tunnel cannot take a part of the tunnel home with him for his wages; the man who paves the street cannot take a part of the highway with him, but each one takes the money equivalent of that part of the product which is the result of his daily toil, and the laborer is the man who has the most vital interest in the character of the money which is paid to him. [Applause.]

Some of Mr. Bryan's Contradictions.

Now, when we come to find out just how Mr. Bryan expects to increase the wages of labor, we find ourselves lost in a maze of contradiction and in a haze of obscure expressions. No man can tell how or where or when the wages of the workingman are to be increased; but any one who examines the scheme can see that the inevitable tendency, the inevitable consequence of a debasement in the standard of value must be a reduction in the rate of wages—and that is the conspiracy in which the Populist is engaged. [Applause.]

"Now, Mr. Bryan tells us that he wants to cheapen the dollar; that he wants to increase the volume of money. I do not believe that any man who ever lived could quite understand a Populist's notion of what money is [laughter] further than that he believes it is a desirable thing to get. [laughter,] and that he is not very particular about the means by which he can get his hands on it. [Laughter.] Nothing is more common in Populist oratory than the statement that the volume of money must be increased for the benefit of the people—which means that part of the people that can and manage and address Populist meetings. [Laughter.]

"I remember that in one of the speeches which Mr. Bryan delivered on his way East he declared that any man who objected to too much money ought to vote the other ticket. Now, my friends, I will ask you to indulge me for a moment while I state to you here the only conception that an honest man can form of money in order that in discussing this thing hereafter we will be able to understand the economic expressions which the Populist uses for the delusion of man and for the confusion of his judgment.

"The basis of sound trade is sound money. [Applause.] Money which is intrinsically valuable—money which, like the gold coinage of this country, the Government cannot affect if it tried to. [Applause.] I can take a ten-dollar gold piece and I can defy all the power of all the Governments of this earth to take 5 cents of value from it. [Applause.] Having earned it by the sweat of my brow, having earned it by the exercise of my brain, having earned it by the exchange of my commodities, I can go to the uttermost ends of the earth, and wherever I present it its value will be unquestioned and unchallenged. [Applause.] That gold dollar, this meeting, the Democratic Party, the honest masses of this country, without distinction of party divisions, demand shall be paid to the laborer when he earns it and that no power on earth shall cheat him of the sweat of his brow. [Applause.]

Man's Labor Creates Wealth.

"Now, let us see how Mr. Bryan proposes to deal with this question. I have looked through his speech to find out just what he thinks he is going to do for the laboring man, and I find that he dismisses him with a very few and some very unsatisfactory phrases. But it is perfectly clear that the purpose of the Populist is to put up the prices of certain commodities. Mr. Bryan's language is that he is going to improve the conditions of the people of this country. Not of all of them, but of the greatest number. Well, now, I don't suppose Mr. Bryan pretends to any miraculous power. I don't suppose he claims he can multiply the number of chairs upon this platform or upon this floor, although he has shown his capacity to empty them. [Laughter.]

"If he is going to work any change in the conditions of men he must increase the material possessions of some part of the community. Now, if he got possession of the Government to-morrow, he could not create one single thing of value by any exercise of Governmental power in the world. [A voice: "That is right."]

"As my friend up there says, that is right, it is true. The brawny hand of the owner of that voice can create a piece of wood into a useful domestic utensil. But all the powers of the Federal Government can't do it. No power ever yet exercised by tyrant or by constitutional monarch can cause a barren field to become fruitful, can cause two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, can bring together the stones that compose this building and raise them into a stately temple dedicated to political discussion. No, it requires the labor of man, and the labor of man alone, to create wealth.

Money and Property Not Identical.

"Nothing is more common than the mistake that money and property are identical. They are not. A redundancy of money does not prove any prosperity. There may be a very large volume of circulating medium, and very great poverty. The issue of paper money simply is no more an increase of wealth than the issue by an individual of his promissory note would show an increase of his property. [Applause.] As a matter of fact an increase in the coinage is no proof of an increase in property, but may be a strong proof of a decrease in wealth.

"Let us take, for instance, this watch-case. That is worth its bullion value, plus the labor that has been expended on it. If now I melt that down into a ten-dollar gold piece, it would be nothing but the bullion value. Here there has been no increase in the quantity of money, but a decrease in the volume of National wealth. I could not buy a watchcase with the coin which would be coined out of this unless I added something to it, and the pretense that you can make us rich by swelling the volume of the currency is the oldest delusion which has affected mankind since the very beginning of civilization. [Applause.]

"The volume of money plays but a small part even in the ordinary transactions of life, and it is not the volume of money but the activity of money which counts. For example, if a person wants to see just how a dollar works in the ordinary exchanges, in what might be called a retail business, he has but to take a dollar out of his pocket and go out into the street and buy some fruit. Now the fruit dealer would take that dollar and buy some vegetables. The vegetable grocer with the same dollar could buy neckties. The dealer in neckties with the same dollar could buy meat, and so on. That one coin passing from hand to hand might circulate $10 worth of commodities in the course of a single day. That same dollar circulating $30 worth of commodities makes more business and more trade than $2 could make if they circulated between them only $10 worth of commodities. [Applause.] Money never can circulate freely and actively unless there be absolute confidence in its value. [Applause.] If a man doubts whether the money in his pocket will be as valuable to-morrow as it is to-day, he will decline to exchange his commodity against it, and this Populist agitation, threatening the integrity of money has been the cause of the hard times through which this country is passing, and from which it will not escape until the heel of popular condemnation is placed upon the Populist agitation which undermines the foundations of credit. [Applause.]

Basis of Sound Trade Is Sound Money.

"Now, my friends, in the larger transactions of life there is no money used at all. The comparison of values with money is purely a mental operation. If, for instance, a farmer sells a cargo of wheat in Chicago, a draft is drawn for it on London. That draft is sold here in New-York to purchase property by the merchant who owes for a consignment of silk at Lyons. A check is remitted to Chicago in payment of the draft. The farmer draws his checks against that check for all the debts which he owes in planting his crop, in transporting it, and for the expenses of living. Here is an exchange between a cargo of wheat and a cargo of silk in which money plays no part whatever except for mentally fixing the rates at which those commodities are exchanged.

Who Is to be Despoiled?

"If, then, Mr. Bryan is going to enrich somebody, the thing which he means to bestow on him he must take from somebody else. Who is to be despoiled, and who is to be enriched by the exercise of this new scheme of government? [A voice: 'Silver-mine owners.']

"My friends, the silver-mine owner will get cheated with the rest. [Laughter.] If ever the Populist has his way nobody will be benefited, not even Mr. Bryan. [Laughter.] I will venture to say here now that if the face of Providence should be averted from this land and such a calamity as Mr. Bryan's election were permitted by it, the man who would suffer most by that event would be the false prophet who, having torn down the temple of credit and of industry, would be torn to pieces by an outraged public, whose prosperity he had ruined. Let us follow this argument a little. Let us see what he means to do, according to his own lights.

"We see that he can't enrich one man without impoverishing another. Government never can be generous, because if it be generous to one it must be oppressive to another. [Applause.] Mr. Bryan does not pretend that by any power given him from Heaven he can find anything on the surface of this earth that has not got an owner, and, therefore, he can't honestly bestow it upon a favorite.

"But his financial scheme contemplates an increase in the price of certain commodities. [A voice: 'Except gold.'] I do not think that anything Mr. Bryan can do with reference to gold will ever affect it. [Laughter and applause.]

A Cutting Down of Wages.

"But, my friends, we are coming now pretty close to the woodpile behind which the African is concealed. Mr. Bryan proposes to increase the price of commodities. If he means anything, he means that, and I am not quite sure that he means anything.

"Now, if everything in this world or in this country, including labor, be increased in value to-morrow, in like proportion, not one of us would be affected at all. If that was Mr. Bryan's scheme, he would never have a Populist nomination to give him importance in the eyes of this community. If that were all that he meant he would not be supporting it, and I would not be taking the trouble to oppose it.

"If everything in the world be increased 10 per cent. in value, why we would pay 10 per cent. in addition for what we would buy, and get 10 per cent. more for what we would sell, and we would be exactly in the same place we occupied before. Therefore, it is fair to assume that is not the lame and impotent conclusion which this Populist revolution contemplates. What then is it?

"It is an increase in the price of commodities, and allowing of labor to shift for itself. [Applause.] If the price of commodities be increased and the price of labor be left stationary, why that means a cutting down of the rate of wages. If, instead of a dollar which consists of a given quantity of gold equal to 100 cents anywhere in the world, with the purchasing power of 100 cents, the laborer is to be paid in dollars worth 50 cents each, why, he can only buy half as much with a day's wages as he buys now.

A Test Question for Mr. Bryan.

"If the value of this Populist scheme then is to be tested, let the laboring men of this country ask Mr. Bryan and his Populist friends a simple common everyday question: 'Where do I come in?' [Laughter.]

"Mr. Bryan himself has a glimmering idea of where the laborer will come in, or rather of where he will get out. There is one paragraph in his speech which, whether it was the result of an unconscious stumbling into candor, or whether it was a contribution made in the stress of logical discussion, I am utterly unable to say. But it shakes a flood of light upon the whole purpose underlying this Populist agitation. Wage earners, Mr. Bryan says, know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar, it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar. They know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable, and re-employment less certain. If that means anything it means that a cheap dollar would give him more employment, more frequent employment, more work, and a chance to get re-employment after he was discharged. [Laughter.] Well, now, if that means anything in the world to a sane man, it means that if the laborer is willing to have his wages cut down he will get more work.

High Wages and Prosperity Go Together.

"There never was the boss of an establishment yet that meant to make a cut in wages that did not say that. I have never yet heard of anybody who attempted to cut down the rate of wages telling his men that he did it because he liked to do it; they would tell their men, 'If you do not stand such a cut in wages, I cannot employ you more than half the time.'

"And that is what Mr. Bryan proposes for the laboring masses of this community; that they take a dollar of less purchasing power, so that employment will become more certain and the chance of re-employment more frequent. [Laughter.] If it were true that a reduction in the rate of wages would increase the chance of employment, I would not blame Mr. Bryan for telling the truth, because, however unpalatable the truth may be, I conceive it the duty of any man who attempts to address his fellow-citizens never to shrink from a statement of the whole truth, whatever may be the consequences to himself. [Applause.]

"But as matter of fact, a diminution in the rate of wages does not increase the scope of employment. If this audience has done me the honor to follow me while I explained the principle on which wages were fixed, it must be clear that the more abundant the product the higher the wages. There cannot be an abundant product unless labor is extensively employed.

"You cannot have high wages unless there is an extensive production in every department of industry, and that is why I claim that the wages are the one sole test of a country's condition; that high wages mean abundant production, and abundance necessarily means prosperity. [Applause.]

The Farmer Tempted to War on Labor

"Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, would have you believe that prosperity is advanced by cheapening the rate of wages, but the fall in the rate of wages always comes from a narrow production, and narrow production means there is little demand for labor in the market. When, after the panic of 1873, the price of labor fell to $0 cents a day, it was harder to obtain labor than when the rate of wages was $2, and the difference between the Populist who seeks to cut down the rate of wages and the Democrat who seeks to protect it is that the Democrat believes that high wages and prosperity are synonymous, and the Populist wants to cut the rate of wages in order that he may tempt the farmer to make war upon his own workingmen. [Applause.]

"Well, but the Populist tells us, and Mr. Bryan leads the van, that it is the creditor that he is after; that the creditor is the person whose debt he wants to cut down. And Mr. Bryan makes an elaborate argument to show that when his system of coinage shall have been completed, his standard of value shall have been changed, then the debtor will have an option as to which metal he will pay his debt in; that is to say, he shall be permitted by the law to commit an act of dishonesty.

Part of Money in Measuring Debts.

"In order that you should understand just how a change in the standard of value enables men to cheat their creditors, you have to consider the function which money plays in measuring debts. If I had paid $10 for ten yards of cloth to be delivered to me next week, and in the interim, the Government should pass a law declaring that hereafter the yard measure should consist of eighteen inches, and that all existing contracts should be settled in that system of measure, I would be cheated out of half of the cloth for which I had paid. [Applause.] If, on the other hand, I owed a cloth merchant for ten yards of cloth which he had delivered to me, and which was payable next week, and in the meantime the Government would change the standard of value and cut down the unit of coinage one-half, then I would settle that debt in $5, and the cloth merchant would have been cheated.

"That is just what this measure proposes to do, and the important question that arises to the workman of this country is just who are the creditors and who are the debtors in this land. Now, the Populist loves to say that the creditor is a person who oppresses the Western farmer; he loves to paint him as loud of dress, coarse of feature, gaudy of ornament, and with a cruel expression on his face. He loves to declare that the money lender and the creditor are always synonymous expressions, but, as a matter of fact, the creditors of this country are not the bankers; they are not the so-called capitalists; they are the laborers, and it is at the expense of labor that this change is made. [Applause.]

The Banker a Debtor, the Laborer a Creditor.

"I remember in a discussion in the House of Representatives I was advancing the proposition that a banker, in the nature of things, was a debtor, and I was interrupted by Mr. Bryan, who put to me a question which contains exactly the same statement as that which he made here in his speech a week ago. He asked me: 'I would like to ask the gentleman whether it is not true that every solvent bank has for every dollar that it owes either somebody's note or else money in the vault, and its own capital besides?'

"Now, my answer to that I can give here. The loans and resources of a solvent bank, taken together, must exceed its liabilities. The excess represents the capital and profit. But as between their debts and their credits, all banks are debtors, which, my friends, will be apparent to you in a moment if you consider that a bank must keep 25 per cent. of its deposits in reserve; that the very business of banking is the business of being in debt; it is the business of dealing with other people's money, and of course the money that it deals with is the money that it owes to its depositors.

"But the laborer is always a creditor for at least one day's work. When any man can show me a laborer who has been paid in advance for a day's work I will show him a laborer who is a debtor. But every laborer that I have ever known in my experience, every laborer of whom I have ever heard in my examination of the conditions of men must by the very law of his being be a creditor for at least one day's work, and is generally a creditor for a week's work or two weeks' work. [Applause.]

"Every great industrial enterprise has for its chief creditors its own laborers. The heaviest account in every department of industry, whatever it may be, is always the wages account. [Applause.]

Wages a First Lien.

"Here is an abstract which will show you just how the earnings of a great corporation are distributed.

"The New-York Central Railroad handles every year about $45,000,000. Of that sum $10,000,000 are paid for interest on bonds and for rental of leased railroads, $4,000,000 are paid for dividends, $13,000,000 are paid for equipment and repairs, and $15,500,000 are paid for wages.

"The railway employes of the United States alone draw $400,000,000 a year in wages. [Applause.] If the New-York Central Railroad went into the hands of a receiver to-morrow, if it became totally and hopelessly bankrupt, its dividends could be passed and its shareholders could not complain. The interest on its bonds might be in default and the bondholders would be without redress, but the wages of the laborer would always be paid, for they are a first lien upon every industrial enterprise. [Applause.] Now, my friends, not because they love the labor of man, but because he is absolutely necessary to the existence of the enterprise. [Applause.]

An Enormous Total in Wages.

"Here we have the figures from the United States Bureau of Statistics, showing the amount of wages paid every year in the United States, and we find that it was overs $2,283,250,000. Talk of the interest on the National debt! Talk of the principal of the National debt! Talk of any other debt that exists throughout the civilized world, and in forms but a small percentage of this debt which is due to labor, wherever man works and toils, wherever things of value are being created, wherever means of transportation are in activity, wherever the forces of civilization are at work. [Applause.]

"A farm is an industrial enterprise. The pretense that the farmer of Nebraska is suffering under the weight of a mortgage contracted under a metal which has steadily increased in value is but a Populistic metaphor. Two-thirds of the farmers have no mortgage debt whatever. [Applause.] I do not believe that 25 per cent. of them that owe a mortgage over three years old, during which time there has been no change in the value of the metal; but every single farmer is a creditor in the shape of his own labors.

The Farmer a Mainstay of Order.

"This proposal of the Populists is an attempt to enlist the farmer in a conspiracy to reduce the wages paid this labor that he may have a larger proportion of his own products, and they are willing to cut down the wage of every man who works in mines, who toils at the bench, who digs in the mines, who manages the train, in the hope that they can ride into power on a wave of cupidity and greed awakened in the breast of the voter. [Applause.]

"But, my friends, it is a triumphant vindication of American citzenship that this attempt to enlist farming and agricultural members of this community into this conspiracy has failed miserably, utterly, absolutely. [Applause.] Every Western State which in 1890 and 1892 fell into the hands of the Populists or went into the Farmers' Alliance, before their real purposes were executed, were purified and the Populistic forces were scattered out of existence when the farmers of this country understood precisely what the Populists meant for his welfare was really for his ruin.

"The farmer who, when this country was in danger, shouldered his musket to battle for the flag, when that hon. [illegible] been fired on the Southern battlefield, whose, moderation prevented the political warriors at Washington from pursuing a policy of discrimination and punishment in the Southern States—that farmer, who made the policy of the North a policy of conciliation, of forgiveness, of reunion, whose hand it was that made ruins of her cities and ashes of her homes, received her once more, and said: 'Live in peace and sin no more.'

"That farmer to-day is the mainstay of order and of property, as he was the mainstay of the Union.

"There was a Populistic delegation from States that were Democratic, but it is a significant fact that every Northern State in which there was a chance of electing a Democratic Governor or of choosing Democratic Electors, with the exception of Missouri and Indiana, stood boldly and firmly for the gold standard at Chicago, and they were submerged by a wave of Populism from the South.

"My friends, there has been a great change in the Democratic organization in the Southern States. The men who, from a mistaken sense of loyalty, followed their States out of the Union, whose gallantry in war, whose fortitude in defeat won the admiration of the civilized world, the men whose virtues commanded the support of Northern public opinion in the attempt to overturn carpet-bag governments in the Southern States, the men who led their people through all the troubled period of reconstruction back into a full union with the sister States, these men, like Hampton in South Carolina, and Caffrey in Louisiana, have been swept from power, a new set has got into the saddle, a set of leaders of which Tillman is the exponent, who boldly unfuried the sectional flag at Chicago and declares that this Populist movement is a direct movement against the prosperity of the East.

Conspiracy Against the Industrial Masses.

"Men of New-York, toilers of America, guardians of your own homes, will you allow your rate of wages to be affected [cries of "Never! Never!"] by any man who never has paid wages at all, if he could get out of it? Will you submit to this conspiracy between the professional farmers, the farmers who cultivate the quarrels of their neighbors, farmers who labor with their jaws, Populist agitators of the West, and the unreconciled slaveholders of the South? [Applause.] This is a conspiracy between professional farmers who want to pay low wages and the unreconciled slaveholder who would like to pay no wages. [Applause.] Here is the real root of this conspiracy. Here is the explanation of this Populist movement.

"Mr. Bryan did not create it. No man can create a movement like this. The forces that created it are active and have been working in a thousand different directions. Mr. Bryan, representing this theory, is but like a drop of water on the crest of the wave, more conspicuous, but no more important than the millions of drops that form its base. The Populistic movement is the attempt of these professional farmers, of these men who are unwilling to share with the laborer, to appeal to their greed in support of theirs. He is an enemy of public order, he is an obstacle to progress. He is a conspirator against the peace and prosperity of the industrial masses of the country.

Civilization Threatened.

"I have said that the laborer is the object of this conspiracy, and he is. But let no man imagine that if they were successful the injury would all be borne by the man who works with his hands. He would be the first to suffer and the last to recover from its effects. But the shock to civilization which would ensue from such a breach of public and private faith would be irreparable. Its effect no man could measure from any experience of the human race. We cannot tell to what degree it would paralyze industry.

"If I were asked to define civilization, I should say it was industrial co-operation. Everything that a man does for his own benefit acts directly upon the interests of his neighbors. No man can stand alone in a civilized community. His interests, his prospects, his misfortunes are to some extent shared by all his fellows. There is not an ear of corn ripening in a Western field that does not affect the price of bread to you and me. The farmer who scatters seed upon the ground, by that act starts in motion the wheels of the factory, he sharpens the tools of the carpenter, he stimulates the construction of railroads, he causes the engineers to plan new bridges crossing currents, new tunnels under rivers, new canals joining oceans and separating continents.

"If the farmer did not work, if the miner did not dig in the subterranean gallery, every other department of industry would languish, for men would not produce and create if they did not see in the industry and activity of others a prospect of a demand for the commodity which they produce; and so every man in the world is bound closely to the destiny and interests of his fellow-man.

Underlying Trouble with Populists.

"Underlying the whole scheme of civilization is the confidence men have in each other—confidence in their honesty, confidence in their integrity, confidence in their industry, confidence in their future. If we went to a silver coinage to-morrow, if we even debased our standard of value, men say that still you would have the same property you have to-day, you would still have the same soil, you would still have the same continent. And it is true.

"But so did the Indian have the same rivers that roll past our cities and turn the wheels of commerce as they pass. So were the mountains piled full of mineral treasures 400 years ago. The same atmosphere enrapt this continent, the same soil covered the fields, the same sun shone in heaven, and yet there was none but the savage pursuing the pathway of war through the trackless forests, and the rivers bore no single living thing except the Indian in his canoe, pursuing a pathway of destruction.

"There was no industrial co-operation, because the Indian was a savage, and did not understand the principle by which men and each other in taking from the bosom of the earth the wealth which makes life bearable and develops the intelligence which makes civilization. [Great applause and cheers.] Anything that attacks that basis of human confidence is a crime against civilization, and a blow against the foundations of social order.

"Now, the underlying trouble with all Populists is that they have a fundamental misconception of the principles on which civilized society is constructed. All through Mr. Bryan's speech, all through Mr. Tillman's utterances in the convention, wherever you find Populists assembled, you will find discussions proceeding upon the theory that men are hostile to each other in their interests; that the condition of life is one of contest. At Chicago Mr. Bryan declared:

When you come before us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests, we reply that you have disturbed our business interests. We have petitioned, and our petitions have been scorned. We have entreated, and our entreaties have been disregarded. We have begged, and they have mocked, and our calamity came. We beg no longer; we entreat no more; we petition no more. We defy them!

[A voice: "He was right."]

"He was, my friend; he was quite right. When a man loses all sense, he hasn't a right to defy those that possess any. [Laughter.] In a convention of extremists the most extreme will always be selected for a leader. Your own prospects are not bad. [Laughter and applause.]

"I merely desire to call the attention of this gathering to the character of that speech, to the underlying spirit that pervades it, and then to ask the workingman of this country to ask the citizens of this Nation, if the Government should be trusted to the hands of men whose conception of civilized society is one of warfare and of strife. [Great applause.]

The Whole Nation Will Resist.

"We believe that the very essence of civilization is mutual interest, mutual forbearance, mutual co-operation. We believe the world has got past the time when men's hands are at each other's throats. We believe to-day that men stand shoulder to shoulder, working together for a common purpose, beneficial to all, [applause,] and we believe that this attempt to assail wages, which means an attempt to attack the prosperity of all, will be resisted, not by a class, but by the whole Nation. [Applause.]

"What labor has gained, that it shall keep. The rate of wages that is paid to it to-day is the lowest rate we will ever willingly accept. [Applause.] We look forward to a further and a further increase in the prosperity of workingmen, not merely by an increase in the daily wage, but by further increase in the purchasing power of wages. Men who tell us that the prices of farm products have fallen and that the farmer for that reason is a sufferer, forget that while the price of wages has risen on the farm the efficiency of labor has increased; that the cost of production has been reduced through the aid of machinery, while the wages of the individual laborer may have risen.

"While wages remain at their present rate I hope there will be a further and further decrease in the cost of living. [Applause.] There is no way in which it can be admitted to a share of God's bounty except through a fall in the prices of the necessaries of life. While we have in existence a society of mutual co-operation which is but another name for civilized society, all men are admitted to a share in every bounty which Providence showers upon the earth.

"The dweller in the tenement house, stooping over his bench, who never sees a field of waving corn, who has never inhaled the perfume of grasses and of flowers, is yet made the participator in all the bounties of Providence, in the fructifying influence of the atmosphere, in the ripening rays of the sun, when the product of the soil is made cheaper to him every day by the abundance of the harvest. [Applause.] It is from his share in this bounty that the Populists wants to exclude the American workingman.

The Workingman Must Not Be Scourged.

"To him we say, in the name of humanity, in the name of progress, 'You shall neither press a crown of thorns upon the brow of labor nor place a scourge upon his back. [Applause.] You shall not rob him of any one advantage which he has gained by long years of study, of progress in the skill of his craft, and by the careful organization of the members who work with him as a part of the same bench. You shall not obscure the golden prospect of a further improvement in his condition by a further cheapening of the cost of living as well as by a further appreciation of the dollar which is paid to him.' [Applause.]

"There can be no distress, there can be no hard times while labor is well paid. The man who raises his hand against the progress of the workingman raises his hand against prosperity. He seeks to restrict the volume of production. He

THOUSANDS REAR COCKRAN

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C

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Julius Newman,
Rev. J. B. Norris,
W. C. Neefus,

O

F. W. Otherman,
J. C. O'Brien,
Orville Oddie, Jr.,
Patrick Oates,
J. A. Ondin,
W. C. Osborn,
M. J. O'Brien, Southern Express Company;
The Rev. E. F. O'Sullivan,

P

Dr. C. J. Perry,
Edward Patterson,
Robert Park,
W. S. Pitcairn,
Dr. H. Pike,
C. B. Peet,
E. T. B. Perine,
James C. Parrish,
C. P. Price,
Allen L. Purves,
P. Phelan,
C. Stuart Parkerson, Philadelphia;

Q

J. J. Quinlan,

R

Frank Riggs,
Samuel Reid,
Thomas A. Richman,
Rustus S. Ransom,
A. C. Ruprecht,
E. B. Randolph,
The Rev. J. Des Ribes,
David H. Rowlund,
L. Rarisden,
James Ridgway,
S. L. Reid and Mrs. Reid,
Louis Ross,
C. W. Rush,
The Rev. F. N. Reinhart,
Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt,
George B. Robinson,
Charles A. Robertson,
Harry Rinkhoff,
John V. A. Robb,
James C. Ross,
J. Charles Reid,

S

Lloyd I. Seaman,
Marion Smith,
A. G. Spalding,
John B. Stewart,
Rev. William Schmitz,
John G. Stearns, Boston,
Frank V. Strauss,
H. S. Sworts and Mrs. Sworts,
R. H. Seward,
The Rev. J. Sullivan,
F. S. Schirmer, Boston,
A. D. Seymour,
William M. Singerly, Philadelphia,
J. H. Schuler, Jr., Brooklyn,
Joseph L. Strauss,
W. Snyder,
William Schmitz,
Dr. Joseph Silverman,
William Steeom,
A. Schlesberg,
William Shillaber,
H. O. Sherman,
J. F. Siter,
Van Rensselaer Schuyler,
George Stonebrug,
Clarence Sichel,
Rev. Joseph Smith,
James R. Steers,
Rev. J. V. Schmidt,
G. W. Sands,
W. D. Steele,
Frederick Schuler,
F. Scheffer,
Eli Sink,
S. Tilghman,
Thomas H. Taylor,
Charles C. Thorn,
O. V. Travis,
Arthur Turnbull,
The Rev. Le Tenbr,
Seth S. Terry, Commissioner of Accounts;
W. J. Taylor,
H. H. Truman,
J. Wyer,
Isaac B. Tomkins,
H. G. Uhlig,
Henry Von Minden,
Henry C. Vance,
Major Van Dieser,
George E. Van Nostrand,
C. B. Van Nostrand,
Jacob S. Van Wyck,
J. C. Van Brunt,
S. L. Willard, Brooklyn,
Edward Whitehead,
H. Weiss,
W. Rush,
Herman Ridder,
Edmond Randolph,
Robert H. Roy,
J. P. Reynolds, East Orange, N. J.;
Rev. J. Havens, Richards, S. J., President Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.;
J. Edward Simmons,
Gen. Daniel E. Sickles,
J. J. Sweeney,
H. J. Subers, Ashbourne, Penn.;
Titus Sheard,
Wm. Smith, Jersey City,
L. B. Seaton,
Montgomery Schuyler,
Sanford H. Steele,
Max Segman,
E. C. Shafer,
John Winfield Scott,
Miss A. Summerville,
Alfred E. Steppersen,
W. G. Schmitt,
Francis M. Scott,
Lovitard Spencer,
Arthur P. Sullivan,
Clarence A. Seward,
J. F. Sayles,
L. Sherwood,
John H. Scoville,
James Smith,
N. P. Scott, Wheeling, West Va.;
John H. Sprague,
Judge William Sover,
Mrs. Louis Stern,
Charles S. Shepard,
A. W. St. Clair,
Van Rensselaer Schuyler,
George Stonebrug,
Clarence Sichel,
Rev. Joseph Smith,
James R. Steers,
Rev. J. V. Schmidt,
G. W. Sands,
W. D. Steele,
Frederick Schuler,
F. Scheffer,
Eli Sink,
T. F. H. Titus,
William H. Taylor,
Ernest Thalmann,
George F. Train,
J. Taylor,
Father O. Tetran,
E. M. Tomkins,
G. H. Townsend,
O. Thorn,
Col. Z. R. Thorburn,
A. P. Thorn, Norfolk;
James Timpson,
Theodore F. Vail,
J. E. Vail,
Dr. A. L. Vandevater,
Philip Bayard Vellier,
Edward Van Valkenburg,
John W. Vrooman,
P. B. Williams,
J. Morgan Wing,
E. A. Whipple,
Dr. Isaac Weil,
Charles J. Wood,
George W. White,
Thomas L. Watson,
Jerome Wilson,
J. A. Williams,
T. Wills,
E. L. Wade,
William Wallace, Superintendent of the Museum of Natural History;
The Rev. James Williams, Brooklyn;
J. L. Watson,
Dr. J. E. West,
H. O. Wittpenn,
C. A. Whipple,
Charles S. Whitney,
J. W. Walker,
A. Wright,
Hartwell A. Wilkins,
Joseph Wood,
R. H. Wilson,
William Williams,
David S. Walton,
C. S. Yarwood, Brooklyn;
Edward L. Young,
W. B. Young,
George W. Young,
W. I. Young,
William Zimmer.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS WERE GOOD

Commissioner Roosevelt Satisfied with His Men's Work.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt had a box on the south side of the Garden, and when he entered it he was loudly cheered. Then there were cries of "What's the matter with Roosevelt?" and a stentorian response, "Oh, he's all right," and the catch, "Who's all right?" and the answer. "Why, Teddy!"

Mr. Roosevelt smiled at his reception, and, talking about the police arrangements with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, said:

"It would be simple justice for the newspapers to state that the police could do no better than they have done to-night.

"This meeting is a bigger one than the Bryan meeting. I have seen no fault to find with the police. I have been at every point outside, and have nothing but praise for the police arrangements and the management of the crowds."

Under last night's arrangement the people experienced no difficulty in reaching the Garden or in getting inside. The police did not allow crowds to gather about the entrances.

Inspector Cortright was in command about the Garden, and Acting Inspectors O'Keefe and Thompson and Capt. Moynihan were in command of the detail of 500 patrolmen. No person without a ticket was allowed on the streets immediately surrounding the Garden.

NOTES OF THE BIG MEETING.

—While Mr. Cockran was speaking, the following telegram was taken to the platform:

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 18, 1896.
To the Hon. Bourke Cockran, care Madison Square Garden, New-York:

The National Democrats of Bexar County assembled in mass meeting to elect delegates to a Round money State convention send fraternal greeting and words of good cheer to their brothers of New-York.

S. A. KELLER, Chairman.
J. L. BURGESS, Secretary.

—The distribution of small flags through the hall furnished one of the picturesque features of the meeting. They were used for personal adornment before the proceedings began, the sticks being slender enough to pass through buttonholes. When Mr. Cockran and his escort appeared, the flags came into more telling use, and in demonstrations throughout the speech the entire multitude waved them with the most inspiring and fervid enthusiasm.

—Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, who had a box on the platform, facing the platform, spoke enthusiastically of the meeting to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "It's a tremendous gathering, and so different from the repudiation meeting of last week. Look at the audience. See how many first voters there are. It is convincing, emphatic, deciding. It means honest money."

—Detective Biferin of the First Inspection District was standing near the main entrance of the Garden at 10 o'clock, when he felt a thief passing his hand on his shirt bosom for the purpose of stealing his diamond. He captured his man, who called himself W. P. Webb, a clerk out of employment, residing on Eightieth Street.

—An illustration of the interest taken in the meeting outside of New-York was found in the following party that came from Dover, Penn.: George H. Earle, Jr., Mrs. George H. Earle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John W. Patten, Miss Simmons, Miss Earle, and James S. Swarts.

—Patriotic airs were the order in music, in refreshing contrast with the hurly-burly of cheap noise usually heard at large gatherings. The audience showed its appreciation of the selections by cheering every one.

—Decorations in the Garden were both profuse and tasteful, as different as possible in both respects from those at the Bryan meeting.

A Reception to Released Irish Prisoners.

A meeting called by James F. Egan, the representative in this country of the Amnesty Association for the release of political Irish prisoners in British jails, was held last night at Independence Hall, Twenty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, and decided to give a reception to Dr. Thomas Gallagher and Alfred George Whitehead, who were released a few days ago, and who are expected to arrive in this city within two weeks. A committee of arrangements for a reception was appointed, and a meeting will be held at the same place to-morrow night, when arrrangements will be completed.

Obadiah Sackett Dead.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich, Aug. 18.—Obadiah Sackett, known all over the United States as "The Yankee News Man," died this evening of old age, aged seven-seven. The deceased was a native of Boston, and for years was manager of a lecture bureau, and managed Horace Greeley's first tour though the West. For the past eighteen years he has resided in this city and conducted a news agency. The deceased leaves three sons, one a coffee broker in Brooklyn, N. Y. His estate is estimated at $50,000.

PLATTMEN HAVE THE LEAD

GET THE LION'S SHARE OF VICTORIES IN THE PRIMARIES.

Some of the Results in the Districts Throughout the City — It Is Thought that the ex-Senator Will Have One Hundred of the Delegates at Saratoga—John Simpson Put Out of the Headquarters in the Twelfth.

The Republicans held primary elections in all of the election districts of the city last night, to elect delegates to the Assembly District Conventions, which will be held Friday night, for the election of delegates to the State Convention and for delegates to the County Convention, the Assembly District Conventions, for the nomination of Assemblymen, and to the Congressional District Conventions.

As has been predicted all along Thomas C. Platt's friends were unusually successful, and when the delegates get to Saratoga it will be found that the percentage of anti-Platt men is very slight. Mr. Platt will have over 100 out of 135.

This is due partly to the determination of some of the prominent anti-Platt men not to encourage a fight in a Presidential year.

Some of John E. Milholland's friends figured in the opposition to Platt here and there throughout the city. Mr. Milholland himself hurried into the polling place of the Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and handed the Inspectors a transfer card which transferred him from his old election district to the Twelfth. Chairman Gross refused to recognize it. He claimed that the constitution provided that the Chairman should accept such a transfer twenty-four hours before the primary.

One of the Inspectors said that he had personally notified the Chairman of the transfer and Mr. Milholland showed clearly that such notification was all that was necessary. The Inspectors allowed Mr. Milholland to vote after Mr. Milholland had threatened mandamus proceedings. Mr. Gross said that he would bet 10 to 1 that the vote should not be counted. Mr. Milholland flashed out a roll of bills, but Mr. Gross would not bet.

As usual, the anti-Platt people carried the First Assembly District.

In the Twelfth Assembly District, where John Simpson was powerful once, the Platt people captured the majority of the delegates. Mr. Simpson is now anti-Platt. He got into an argument in the headquarters, 448 Grand Street, and at the request of Mr. Schulum, the Platt leader, two policemen gently put Mr. Simpson out. This is new treatment for Mr. Simpson to receive in his own district.

Assistant Deputy Liquor Tax Inspector George Hilliard easily carried the Sixteenth District for Mr. Platt. The Eighteenth District, where William Henkel is the leader, went anti-Platt, as usual.

The Third District, where Fred Haldy is leader; the Fifteenth, where George Wanmaker is leader, and the Seventeenth, where John Reisenweber is leader, were all carried for Platt without difficulty.

Fred S. Gibbs elected himself, Clarence W. Mead, and a lot of his friends in the Ninth. There was no opposition. It is a Platt district and sends five delegates to the State Convention.

In the Fifth District fights were made against Cornelius Van Cott's tickets in several election districts, but Mr. Van Cott succeeded in carrying things for Platt and electing Unnepard. Stewart L. Van Allen, and all of his men as delegates. The Second and Seventh Assembly Districts were carried easily for Platt.

There was a feeble contest against Platt in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, but the opposition to the Tioga chief only carried two election districts. In the Thirtieth Assembly District the anti-Platt people were successful, and the Platt people carried but three of the election districts. The anti-Platt men also claim the Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth Assembly Districts. Platt's friends carried the Thirty-third Assembly District, but not by a very large majority.

Commissioner Silas C. Croft and the anti-Platt men were claiming the victory in the Thirty-first Assembly District. The Twentieth and the Twenty-eighth Districts went for Platt.

Chairman Lauterbach claimed to have carried the Twenty-ninth District for the Platt men. Abraham Gruber and his friends had no trouble in beating off the anti-Platt men in the Twenty-first District. John J. Collins, working with the Platt men, carried the Fourth District easily. The anti-Platt men got a majority of the delegates in the Thirteenth District, but the neighboring Eleventh District went easily for Platt.

Thomas F. Eagan, the anti-Platt leader in the Twenty-second, did not fight Platt's men at the primaries, but he is organising a new opposition to them. The Twenty-fourth District went for Platt, but John Little succeeded in carrying the Twenty-sixth District for the antis.

The Twenty-fifth District, once a strong anti-Platt section of the city, was carried for Platt. John E. Milholland was defeated in his own election district.

A CONVENTION TO BE CALLED SOON.

Democratic Party Reform Organization to Issue an Address.

The State Committee of the Democratic Party Reform Organization was called to meet last night at the Reform Club to draft a call for the State Convention for the election of delegates to the Indianapolis Convention. All of the members of the committee, however, who were in the city went to the Madison Square Garden meeting with the understanding that they should meet at the club immediately after the conclusion of Mr. Cockran's speech.

The State Committee's meeting therefore did not begin until long after 10 o'clock. R. A. Widemann presided. Edward M. Shepard, ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, and George Foster Peabody were among those present.

It was stated at midnight, just before the adjournment of the meeting, that the call for the convention had not been completed, and that the final touches would be put upon it at a meeting to be held at Mr. Shepard's office within a few days.

It is generally supposed that Aug. 27 will be selected as the time, and Saratoga as the place for the State Convention. Provisions were made at last night's meeting for the appointment of campaign committees, and the list of these committees will be given out at Mr. Shepard's office to-day.

AID FOR STRIKING TAILORS.

Money Received from Blacksmiths and from a Charitable Organization.

The striking tailors received some financial aid yesterday. The Blacksmiths' Union sent them $15 and the carpenters and cigarmakers sent word that they would be heard from very soon. Miss Minnie Rosen of the women's branch of the Brotherhood, handed Leader Schoenfeld a check for $275, which she had received from a charitable organization that did not want its name to be made public.

Mr. Schoenfeld said the money will be distributed among the strikers.

At the headquarters of the Settlement Committee, at Ludlow and Grand Streets, Joseph Shulum said that sixteen contractors had signed the agreement with the Brotherhood on Monday. This makes a total of 336 contractors who have signed. It was also reported that in seventy co-operative shops now in the Brotherhood over 1,500 hands are working.

At the headquarters of the Contractors' Association Benjamin Driesen, President of the Executive Committee, said that the association still stood firm against the Brotherhood. He further said that all of the contractors except twenty-five had opened their shops and had all the men they needed. Those who had not opened had no work to do.

If Pestered Day and Night

With nervousness, take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates and tranquillizes the nervous system. The basis of recovery is a reform in errors of digestion. The epigastric nerve and brain are united in the closest bond of sympathy, so that dyspeptic symptoms in the gastric region are always accompanied by hurtful reflex nervous action. Both are remedied by the Bitters, which also cures malaria, biliousness, rheumatism, and kidney trouble.

THE WAR ON ST. PAUL RATES.

A Railroad Fight That Will Probably Involve Many Western Lines.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The war on St. Paul rates has just begun. An announcement yesterday afternoon, the Great Western decided late in the day to meet the new rates put in force by the Lake Michigan Car Ferry Transportation Company in conjunction with the "Soo" line. Scarcely was that announcement made when the Car Ferry Company telegraphed the Inter-State Commerce Commission announcing another reduction, in order to preserve the differential claimed under all-rail rates. And whereas the Great Western met the first cut on only carload rates, the Car Ferry Company makes its second reduction on all classes, so that the newest rate will take effect on the same day the new Great Western cut takes effect—Aug. 21—if the Inter-State Commerce Commission raises no objection, on the grounds that the Car Ferry notice was not received before closing hours to-day.

This will leave the Car Ferry Company and Great Western in the same relative positions as at present, but the other St. Paul lines will be trailing anywhere from 3 to 14 cents behind, according to class. As yet no line has followed the lead of the Great Western, but the Northwestern hinted this afternoon that action would probably be taken should the Car Ferry Company make a second reduction not then announced. None of the interested lines has been called by Chairman Midgely, but it is altogether improbable that the other lines will be content to let the Great Western monopolize the rail traffic by quoting rates so far below the tariffs of other lines. Meantime it is probable that the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Steamship Company will soon take a hand in the rate-cutting business, as their ten-cent differential is entirely cut away by the second slash made by the Great Western.

The Car Ferry rates, to go into effect Friday, range from 46 for first class down to 12 for sixth class on both local and through freights, and from 14 down to 10 on freights originating east of Chicago, carload lots, Classes B to F.

Mr. Hobart as an Arbitrator.

Garret A. Hobart devoted several hours yesterday to railroad arbitration in his capacity as a member of the committee of the Joint Traffic Association appointed for that purpose when the association was organized last January. Heretofore the Managers have adjusted all disputes among the members of the association without calling upon the special committee. A tangle over east-bound business from St. Louis and Chicago to this city was too complicated to be straightened out by the Managers, however, and the committee was called together yesterday for the first time since its appointment to take it in hand. Mr. Hobart's associates are J. F. Goddard and E. F. Leonard.

Testimony and arguments consumed the session, which had to do with east-bound business from St. Louis. Chicago business will be discussed to-day. The committee will undertake to reapportion the tonnage among the various roads on a satisfactory basis. Its conclusions will be final.

New Manager for the Metropolitan.

H. M. Littell was elected Vice President and a Director of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday, after which President H. H. Vreeland appointed him General Manager of the company. Mr. Littell has always been a railroad man. He began work in that line with the Louisville City Railway in 1874, when he was eighteen years old. From 1883 to 1885 he was General Manager of the St. Paul City Railway Company. His next service was with the Louisville and Nashville. He next became General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Company, and in 1888 he was engaged with the Cincinnati Inclined Plane Railway. In 1893 he was appointed General Manager of the New-Orleans Traction Company, and in July, 1895, he became President and General Manager of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn, holding that place until the line was absorbed by the Nassau Electric Company.

Visit of English Railroad Men.

Frederick Harrison, General Manager, and Robert Turnbull, General Superintendent, of the London and Northwestern Railway of England, are expected to arrive by the Cunard Line steamer Lucania on Saturday. They will make a tour of recreation and observation, and, after two days' stay in New-York, will proceed to the Pacific coast, visiting all places of interest en route in the United States and Canada, returning to New-York in October. They will be entertained by a large number of American railroad officials, and every facility will be afforded them to inquire into the American system of railroads. C. A. Barattoni, the General Passenger and Freight Agent of the company in North America, will accompany the party on the whole tour.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Earnings of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Company for the first two weeks in August were $68,306.69, an increase of $4,206.61 over the corresponding period of last year.

—Stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will vote this afternoon on the proposition to increase the company's capital stock from $9,000,000 to $12,000,000.

—The Joint Traffic Association managers yesterday voted to carry their Summer recess to Sept. 1, having previously adjourned the August meeting to yesterday.

MURRAY HILL BANK TO BE SAVED.

Depositors Confirm a Plan to Reorganize the Institution.

About 750 depositors of the Murray Hill Bank met in Renwick Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, last night to consider a plan favored by the committee of depositors selected last week whereby the bank might be saved from going into the hands of a receiver. James G. Patton was Chairman, and Lewis Z. Bach acted as Secretary.

The depositors' committee was represented by Lawyer Samuel Untermyer and Edward D. Jardine.

Mr. Untermyer explained the plan as agreed upon by the committee, which has heretofore been printed, and made a persuasive speech urging its adoption.

Julius M. Cohen opposed the plan on the ground that the bank had not yet given out a detailed report of its assets and liabilities. For a time Mr. Cohen carried the meeting with him, until it was explained that a report could not be given out until Superintendent of State Banks Kilburn had given out his report, and then it would be too late for the depositors to act.

Then the tide changed, and cries of "Sit down!" greeted Mr. Cohen on all sides. But he was not to be quieted so easily, and continued to argue until the audience was in an uproar.

The plan was finally adopted by nearly a unanimous vote, and the meeting adjourned.

It is that the Directors shall contribute $50,000 in cash to the bank, from which they will get no return, that the present capital stock of the bank shall be scaled down from $100,000 to $50,000, and that the depositors shall consent to the extinguishment of one-half of their claims on the bank, in return for stock, to be issued to them at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar. This will make the depositors the owners of the bank.

Five Killed by a Bursting Boiler.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 18.—Low water caused an explosion of the boiler at Taft's saw mill at Troy, Montgomery County, yesterday. Five men were instantly killed—Samuel Ewing, John Ellis, Edward Dickson, Charles Morres, and James Carpet. Four others were injured, three of them fatally. A number of workmen were struck by pieces of the boiler and others were scalded.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Candidate.
4th Missouri	Republican.	George C. Crawther
16th Pennsylv'a.	Republican.	Horace B. Parker
10th Michigan	Republican.	Horace G. Shaver
25th New-York	Republican.	*Sereno E. Payne
5th Pennsylv'a.	Republican.	T. S. Butler
5th Maryland.	Republican.	Sidney E. Mudd

*Renominated.

Not Much.

From The Washington Star.

"It seems to me they make a great deal to-do about the Prince of Wales winning a Derby," said young Mrs. Torkins.

"Are the papers still talking about it?" asked the caller.

"Yes. I don't think it's anything much to win a Derby. Charley told me yesterday that he expects to win two silk hats on the election."

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

Thick-and-Thin Bryanites.

"I reckon the New-York newspapers have pounded the life out of the silver movement in the East," a friend of mine remarked. "Now, let them pound the life out of the sentiment that prevails largely with workingmen, that Bryan's election would be a good thing for them and all those who are of the people—a good thing for them on grounds entirely separate from the financial aspect of the case."

"Oh, yes," I replied, "I know what you mean. In a restaurant the other day a waiter said he had about made up his mind to vote for Bryan."

"'You're a silver man, then,' said I.

"'No, I'm not,' he answered. 'I'm not worrying myself about silver. There's nothing in all this talk about cheap money. I've looked into the question pretty careful. I've got some books at home that tells all about it. They ain't new books, neither. They was printed nine years ago. I understand the silver question pretty well. I ain't scared about our money. I don't take any account of this silver talk when I set myself down to consider how I shall vote this year. It ain't of any particular consequence.'

"'Nonsense, John,' said I. 'You might just as well talk of leaving one of your legs behind you when you quit home in the morning to come to your day's work.'

"'Well,' the fellow answered, hitching up a trousers leg and grinning furiously, 'I could do that, too.'

"Sure enough, he had a wooden leg.

"'You've got me, John,' said I, 'but only because I didn't specify the other leg. That left leg is part of you, but it no more is part of you than the silver question is part of the issue presented to the American voters this year. You may say for yourself that you will ignore the silver question, but if it should be decided Bryan's way you would be one of the sufferers.'

"You may ignore that great black cloud that's coming this way, but twenty minutes from now, if you should go out on the sidewalk, that same cloud would send down something that would soak you to the skin. You think you understand the silver question, but you don't understand it at all. Nobody has any business to ignore the silver question and say it amounts to nothing. It would not be before the people if it amounted to nothing. Nobody of any consequence on this continent would agree to your proposition. If you think the discussion of the silver question is a matter of small importance, you are way off.'

"John smiled incredulously—kept on smiling as I kept on talking. I made no impression on his mind that I wondered, as I thought about him later on, if a pretty good part of his head as well as his right leg was not made of wood.

"There are a good many men in New-York who are in the same boat with John. Is it wonderful that this should be so? Not at all. I recall my experiences as a schoolmaster. I taught a district school in the country one term, where I had for pupils three young men whose minds were like wood, hickory wood at that. They were studious, and tried to learn, and for my part I did everything I could think of to help them. Nothing came of their efforts and mine. I saw one of them a couple of months ago. He knew just about enough to pound sand into a rathole. John's in the same class with these old pupils of mine. The advantage he has over them is not enough to speak of. It isn't enough to make him a man of good judgment.

"What shall be done with men of John's class, who insist that there is nothing in the silver question, and that they shall vote for Bryan, because he is the 'champion of the common people'? Leave them alone, I guess."

"But you haven't covered the ground," my friend suggested. "There are a lot of wooden heads who take things by label—accept Bryan as a friend of the 'common people' because he was labeled so by the Chicago Convention. There are others who come nearer knowing what they are about. They are those who say they will take their chances under free coinage for the sake of putting one of their own kind in the Presidential chair, pledged to do certain things they want done. The papers ought to get at that sort of men."

"The number of these," I replied, "is lessening, in my judgment. It seems to me that one by one the intelligent workingmen are dropping away from this reckless class. Still, there are a good many in the class, and there will be a good many in it on election day.

"They want the income tax; they want a Supreme Court that shall stand ready to decide every question submitted to it against the capitalists and plutocrats, and in favor of the 'common people.' A good many of them want such conditions established that when controversies shall arise between laboring men and the corporations that employ them, the parties shall be left to fight it out.

"The most of these men are in circumstances that practically deny them any right to expect to better their conditions. The circumstances oftentimes are of their own making, but that cuts no figure. They are down, must stay down, and they hate everybody who isn't down. The great mass of them would rather vote for Debs than Bryan; a considerable percentage of them would take Coxey without a murmur.

"I'm sure I don't know what the advocates of sound money and good Government can do to convert men of this class. When a man says 'Away with the Supreme Court if it won't take care of the people!' he is a pretty tough subject to whom to appeal for support for the cause of law and order and sound National credit. When a man takes the ground that it is right strikers should back up their demands with violence, which practically is the position taken by those who shout 'No Government by injunction!' what can we do with him?

"I know of but one course to take as to such men—and that is to exhibit them to the public. We can't cure them, but we can use them. They are Anarchists. The views they hold carried into effect in this country would overturn all Government and establish lawlessness everywhere. Bryan said Saturday that he hoped the people of New-York didn't think he was an Anarchist. It's just a matter of nomenclature. He stands for things that spell anarchy, and the men who want those things would go to make anarchy are for him. He would prefer to be known as a reformer without doubt, but New-Yorkers are a cold-blooded lot when it comes to placing estimates on public men and policies. I am inclined to think they will hold Mr. Bryan to be an anarchist until he shall get down off his Anarchistic platform.

"But it is not necessary to call names. Let Bryan's friends show themselves, so that the public may know just what they are. A good many voters like to vote in good company. Such persons will not be drawn to Bryan when they take account of his backing." WAGE EARNER.

CONFISCATED TO THE DOMINION.

The Fishing Schooner Frederick Geering, Jr., for Violating the Laws.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 18.—In the Vice Admiralty Court to-day Chief Justice Macdonald rendered judgment in the case of the seized Gloucester schooner Frederick Geering, Jr. He declared the vessel confiscated to the Dominion Government for fishing inside the three-mile limit.

The Chief Justice reviewed the case as presented to him and declared that the evidence clearly proved the vessel to have violated the Canadian fishery laws. He said that the contention of the defense that while the schooner's crew may have been caught in the act of drawing the fish on board inside the three-mile limit they were caught outside the three-mile limit where the schooner's seine was dropped, was no ground on which to ask for dismissal of the charge. He concluded as follows:

I cannot agree with the learned counsel for the defense that the act was complete at the time the seine was dropped. The crew were as much engaged in an illegal act in taking fish out of the net inside of the three-mile limit as if they were from the first inside of it. We cannot be too faithful in the enforcement of our fishing laws. American fishermen are not overscrupulous in the observance of them, and all possible violations should be carefully guarded against and punished. I declare this Frederick Geering, Jr., confiscated to the Dominion authorities.

An appeal will probably be taken. It is understood that Mr. Morse, the former owner of the Geering, estimates his loss by the seizure to be about $7,000.

Death of Flora Finlayson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Flora Finlayson, who had a long connection with the famous "Bostonians," and who was one of the best-known singers in the United States, died from apoplexy in this city to-day.

Do You Feel Depressed?

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It invigorates the nerves, stimulates digestion and relieves mental depression. Especially valuable to tired brain-workers.

,

THE WORLD'S BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

Prof. Dr Tommasoli, of the University of Palermo, Italy, writes:

„A bottle of „Hunyadi János" is one of the first necessities of the household."

CAUTION: None genuine without the signature of the firm „Andreas Saxlehner" on the label.

A GRAND BALL IN NEWPORT

GIVEN BY MR. VAN ALEN IN HONOR OF HIS DAUGHTER.

Beautiful Wakehurst Decorated with Rare Flowers for the Occasion—The French Ballroom the Great Surprise of the Evening—Preparing for the Whitney-Vanderbilt Marriage—Many Guests Arrive at the Cottages.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—The long-talked-of ball at Wakehurst, given by James J. Van Alen in honor of his daughter, was an event of this evening. It was a function of great elegance and of lavish detail, and as such was one of the grandest private balls ever given in this country.

Beautiful Wakehurst was richly decorated with rare flowers, the broad antique stairway being festooned from top to bottom with garlands of American beauty roses caught with silk ribbons. The guests were received by Mr. Van Alen, Miss Van Alen, and the latter's aunt and cousin, Mrs. Grinnell and Miss Grinnell. In the south wing room, at the northern end of the house, which was made more beautiful by the use of orchids in full bloom and other choice plants, strolling through the hallway the guests passed

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TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 30 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

The New-York Times Publishing Company, proprietor of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, has been reorganized. The new organization assumes the ownership today. Mr. ADOLPH S. OCHS of Chattanooga, Tenn., in the interest of the new owners, becomes the publisher and general manager. Mr. CHARLES R. MILLER will continue to be the editor.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1896.

To undertake the management of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, with its great history for right doing, and to attempt to keep bright the lustre which HENRY J. RAYMOND and GEORGE JONES have given it is an extraordinary task. But if a sincere desire to conduct a high-standard newspaper, clean, dignified, and trustworthy, requires honesty, watchfulness, earnestness, industry, and practical knowledge applied with common sense, I entertain the hope that I can succeed in maintaining the high estimate that thoughtful, pure-minded people have ever had of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

It will be my earnest aim that THE NEW-YORK TIMES give the news, all the news, in concise and attractive form, in language that is parliamentary in good society, and give it as early, if not earlier, than it can be learned through any other reliable medium; to give the news impartially, without fear or favor, regardless of party, sect, or interests involved; to make of the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES a forum for the consideration of all questions of public importance, and to that end to invite intelligent discussion from all shades of opinion.

There will be no radical changes in the personnel of the present efficient staff. Mr. CHARLES R. MILLER, who has so ably for many years presided over the editorial pages, will continue to be the editor; nor will there be a departure from the general tone and character and policies pursued with relation to public questions that have distinguished THE NEW-YORK TIMES as a non-partisan newspaper—unless it be, if possible, to intensify its devotion to the cause of sound money and tariff reform, opposition to wastefulness and peculation in administering public affairs, and in its advocacy of the lowest tax consistent with good government, and no more government than is absolutely necessary to protect society, maintain individual and vested rights, and assure the free exercise of a sound conscience.

ADOLPH S. OCHS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1896.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

Silver touched 66 cents per ounce yesterday for certificates. At this rate the bullion in the dollar that Mr. BRYAN advocates would be worth 51 1-6 cents. This is a fall of about 2 cents since the Populist candidate was put in the field, or a decline of nearly 4 per cent.

There are several inferences to be drawn from this. One is practically forced upon us by Mr. BRYAN himself. It is his professed belief that his election and the policy he sustains would bring the market value of silver to $1.29 an ounce and the value of the silver in a dollar to 100 cents. The fall in price may, therefore, be regarded as evidence that his election is not expected and that the success of his policy is not looked for.

Another inference is that the speculators who bought silver bullion in the belief that the silver craze would at least for a time be general enough to promote a rise in price, have abandoned that belief and are either unloading or threatening to unload.

There are, of course, other causes, purely commercial, which affect the price of silver as that of any other commodity is affected. With these it is not now necessary to concern ourselves. Mr. BRYAN refuses to recognize their existence, and those who understand them are regarding them without reference to politics.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

"For more than a century no man was ever in doubt as to what constituted Democracy." This is the basis of the statement of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party, just issued from Chicago. The statement founded upon it is admirably simple and complete. Not only every Democrat, but in all essential regards every sensible and patriotic citizen, can accept it. "Every Democrat believed," says the address, "in the rule of law and the rule of an impartial law, in the unhesitating protection not only of the lives of citizens, but of private rights of property, and in the enforcement of obedience to duly constituted authority."

While every Democrat believed this, "he profoundly disbelieved in the ability of Government, through paternal legislation or supervision, to increase the happiness of the Nation." "He believed that it is the function of Government to provide the people with an honest and stable medium of exchange, thus enabling them to transact their business safely and conveniently in every market of the world. He reprobated every attempt to supply to money by means of legislation that value which it can possess only by return of those qualities that render it acceptable to the world when unsupported by legislative fiat."

What can a Democrat with these beliefs and disbeliefs have to do with the Populist policy represented by BRYAN, SEWALL, and WATSON? Every feature of that policy violates some honored Democratic principle. Its chief measure, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, as proposed, openly defies nearly all those principles. It invades private rights by forcing inferior money on every man to whom a dollar is owing, from the capitalist to the wage earner. It destroys the right of contract. It assumes power in the Government which JEFFERSON would have abhorred. It is class legislation for the direct profit of the mine owners solely. It threatens public credit and private security.

The address declares, and justly, that "all good citizens are bound to repudiate these doctrines and exert every lawful means to insure the defeat of the candidates that represent them." Especially is it the duty of Democrats to "stand steadfast in the defense of our ancient faith. In this crisis there is at stake more than the possibility of temporary victory. The honor and perpetuity of the Democratic Party are at stake."

We are quite ready to concede that even the radical errors of the Populists may sincerely be supported by those who believe in them, but they have no claim on the support of Democrats as such. To these they are simply party treason, and party loyalty joins with patriotism in demanding their utter condemnation and rejection.

THE GREATER NEW-YORK COUNTIES

It seems to us desirable, if it is practicable, to do away entirely with the separate county organizations within the limits of the Greater New-York when a common Municipal Government is established. The mere declaration in the act providing for the consolidation that it was not its intent to affect the boundaries or government of counties is no bar to future action by the Legislature if it is deemed expedient and is within the Constitutional authority of that body.

There is no doubt about the power of the Legislature to set off a part of one county and add it to another, though it cannot in doing so change the boundaries of legislative or judicial districts, which are fixed by the Constitution. This was decided in the case of the last annexation of a part of Westchester County to the City and County of New-York. The only county divided by the proposed consolidation is Queens, and it would be competent for the Legislature to add the portion left out of the enlarged municipality to Suffolk.

But could it then consolidate the four Counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond into one? The counties are not created by the Constitution, but their existence is recognized and they are all enumerated in the provisions relating to the apportionment of representation in the two branches of the Legislature. The decision in the Westchester case makes it plain that the Senate, Assembly, and judicial districts must remain as described by county lines when the Constitution was adopted, but it does not follow that the county boundaries must remain for county purposes.

It is desirable to get rid of the county division if possible, because otherwise not only will the Boards of Supervisors of Queens and Richmond have to be retained, but those of New-York and Kings will have to be revived, as neither would any longer have the same boundaries as a city. The counties would also have a separate debt-incurring capacity. So far as other county officers are concerned—Sheriffs, clerks, District Attorneys, and Registers—there seems to be no reason why their offices might not be consolidated as well as those of the municipality, with proper provision for branches and deputies. The county question is a somewhat awkward factor in the consolidation problem, and it is possible that it can only be eliminated by a Constitutional amendment, but the general lines of the charter for the Greater New-York ought really to be fixed in the Constitution instead of being left liable to continual disturbance by legislative action at Albany. As it is now, the whole charter in its outlines and in its details is a matter of legislation, subject to amendment at any time.

THE BOY ORATOR AND THE MAN ORATOR.

There has very seldom been offered in New-York a more pointed and instructive contrast than was furnished in Madison Square Garden a week ago to-night and last night. The contrast was not only in the speeches, but in the audiences and in the arrangements. Last night the arrangements both on the part of the organizers of the meeting and of the police were immeasurably improved from the previous occasion. Nobody who was furnished with a ticket had any considerable delay or trouble in finding his seat. The queer and picturesque element added to the Bryan meeting by the intense heat was absent last night, the spectacle of a coatless crowd relieving itself by the waving of fans. But the management provided an efficient substitute for it last night by furnishing every seat with a little American flag, which produced an effect equally bizarre and more attractive.

But the main contrast was in the speeches themselves. Nobody who was at both meetings needs to be told that this contrast was so frightfully to the disadvantage of Mr. BRYAN that he will be not only very bold, but very ill advised, if he presumes again during the campaign to confront an audience in this part of the "enemy's country." He was known on his first appearance, apart from his character of the chosen champion of repudiation, as the "Boy Orator of the Platte" and as the man whose sudden eloquence had stampeded into nominating him a body, if not of entirely sane persons, at least of adult males who were at large. To hear the eloquence which had performed such a feat was the motive which assembled the most respectable of his auditors. These connoisseurs of oratory were the most disappointed and the most resentful of all his hearers, except those who had their money on him, so to speak, the men who expected either commercial profit or political preferment in the event of his election, and had made sacrifices of money or of reputation in view of that event. How the connoisseurs in oratory felt, who had gone to hear him in the hope of receiving the sensation that eloquence gives, without regard to the sentiments it adorns, we tried to explain the next morning. The simplest expression is that they felt deceived and imposed upon, and that it would be quite impossible to get any of them to hear BRYAN again.

The most conclusive criticism of him as an orator was the fact that he made two-thirds of his speech to a fleeing audience, and the last third to an audience a third the size of that which had eagerly applauded him before he began to speak.

Of course, everybody in the audience last night, which was about as large as BRYAN'S at the beginning and three times as large at the end, knew that Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN knew how to talk. But those who had not heard him before and who had heard BRYAN were scarcely prepared for the full force of the contrast that was impressed upon them. The orator's affluent eloquence flowed on, interrupted only by applause as spontaneous as the applause for BRYAN was perfunctory and managed, and by the hearty laughter which BRYAN did not once elicit, and there must have been many who remembered with dim and remote wonder how they had suffered less than a week before in the place in which they were now delighted, and marveled at the vastness of the difference between an orator and a bore.

The difference is indeed very wide. The old saying about a poet being born and an orator made seems to need revision in view of such a contrast, and to be corrected by the statement that "temperament" counts for as much with an oratorical as with a musical artist. Perhaps that is the difference. The oratorical temperament Mr. COCKRAN evidently has in abundant measure, and Mr. BRYAN, so far as can be judged from his essay in New-York, has it not at all. The meaning of the saying "orator fit" we may take to be that any man may by application arrive at the power of clear expression. That may be conceded to the industrious, or, as they used to say about preachers, the "painful" Mr. BRYAN. For, if he was not clear at all points in his speech, it was partly because there were points in it about which it was not prudent for him to be clear. The trouble with him as an orator is that he is so intensely average, to use the vulgar saying, as common as a yellow dog. This remark applies to his appearance, to his manner, to his gesticulations, so far as his attention to his manuscript allowed him any, to his language, and to his thought. It was all hopelessly humdrum and dog-trot, and utterly without distinction or individuality. Anybody could have written it and anybody could have spoken it.

It seems that a man born so can no more acquire eloquence than he can add a cubit to his stature. And it seems so even more vividly when one has had a chance of hearing the genuine article. Mr. BRYAN appears to have two phases, one of extravagant rhetoric and one of bald monotony of statement or misstatement. Mr. COCKRAN decorates, without effort or parade, a substantial and serious staple of thought. He has every advantage of stature, expressiveness of face and voice, and becoming gesture, which Mr. BRYAN lacks. His voice is remarkably rich and expressive. Mr. BRYAN'S name denotes that he is of Irish origin, but nothing in his speeches bewrays him. Mr. COCKRAN'S race, on the other hand, is quite unmistakable. The remains of a rich Milesian brogue still abide with him, insomuch that he leaves it doubtful whether he really regards "BRYAN" as a dissyllable. What is more to the purpose, the Milesian "twinkle" is eminently his, the welling drollery of which the Populist candidate has not a single trace. Moreover, his language, instead of being the bald commercial English of the Nebraskan, is the English of a scholar, full of unexpectedness and allusion. In short, Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN is an orator who would be alluring on the wrong side, and Mr. BRYAN a proser who would be intolerable on the right. If the sound-money Democrats could inveigle the Populist candidate into a joint debate with his critic, of which there is unluckily no hope, what would be the wonder of the hearers of that debate at the reflection that it was on account of his oratorical powers that Mr. BRYAN was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States?

WANTED—POLICEMEN.

It was the simple notion of our old-fashioned forefathers that the office should seek the man. For something like two generations the politics of this country have, in great degree, been run on exactly the opposite principle, often with results that no sane and honest American could look upon without disgust. Even at the highest tide of patriotic feeling that the Republic has ever known Mr. LINCOLN was wont to declare that the office hunters bothered him as much as the insurgents in arms. And only a dozen years ago the men who believed that the sound rule of the fathers was practicable were sneered at as theorists, idealists, and amateur politicians.

Among the men whom these sneers in no way disturbed was THEODORE ROOSEVELT, then a member of Assembly from this city. To his energy, zeal, and skill the State largely owed the civil service law, the chief object of which was to put an end to the use of offices as the spoils of political victory. At that time and until very recently there was no department of the city or State service in which party politics of the worst sort had so much and such mischievous influence. To-day Mr. ROOSEVELT, speaking for the Police Commissioners, gives public notice that in the next four months 800 appointments will be made to the police force, and invites young men who are fit for these places to enter competition for them. "There probably never has been," he says, "such a chance offered in New-York for the employment of young men of good intelligence, of bodily vigor, and of good character. We desire all such to enter our examinations. If they pass them, they will be admitted strictly on their merits and without regard to personal or political influence of any kind."

Every word of this statement is absolutely true. It shows such a change as the most sanguine believers in reform did not dare five years ago to hope for. And the best thing about these changes is that they have been all in one direction and each one has been more decided than those that went before.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

The report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State on the condition of the savings banks for the year ending with June 30 comes as a timely argument in favor of sound money. It shows that the number of depositors is considerably larger than the number of voters in the State. Many of them are women and children and other non-voters, but it is not unlikely that they include a majority of the voting citizens. Of the effect upon the value of the savings-bank deposits of degrading our currency to the silver basis by free coinage we have frequently spoken, but this report suggests various considerations for the contemplation of the community.

The total amount of resources, including the surplus held in excess of deposit accounts, is more than $800,000,000. Where is all that capital? Very little of it is lying idle in bank vaults, for it would earn no interest for depositors there. A very large proportion of it has been invested in mortgages on real estate; in other words, has been advanced to purchasers of land and builders. It is part of the invested capital of the community, the value of which and the returns from which depend upon the stability of the currency. Another part is invested in securities paying interest, which would be largely reduced in actual value by a debasement of the money standard.

What does it mean that, notwithstanding the hard times of the last year, the number of depositors has increased and the amount of new deposits was greater than the amount of withdrawals? In part it means that it has been hard to make use of capital in business or in any form of investment that will pay more than the savings-bank rate of 3½ per cent., and there has been a disposition to hoard as well as to save, due to uncertainty about the future. That the sole decrease in the figures is to be found in the aggregate surplus of the banks is significant. It shows that the investments have been less easy to make and less profitable than before, and that in order to keep up the rate of interest it has been necessary to draw upon previous accumulations. This indicates at once the importance of having the surplus and the financial difficulty caused by fear of a currency disturbance. The calamity of any policy that would reduce by nearly one-half the purchasing power of this vast capital, accumulated in investment, but distributed in ownership among more people than there are separate families in the State, can hardly be estimated.

Superintendent KILBURN does well to remind the people of what the well informed in this State knew before—that interest in this vast fund is chiefly that of the depositors. The savings banks are not money-making corporations. They have no stockholders or bondholders, and their Trustees are allowed to have no pecuniary interest in their transactions or investments. No officer is paid anything but for actual services in the management of the banks, and the cost of management, in receiving, safekeeping, investing, and repaying the funds, is only one-third of a cent on the dollar. No savings-bank depositor who understands his own interest can cast a vote in favor of debasing the standard of value and producing financial disturbance.

Mr. BRYAN seems to be no more concerned about the accuracy of his quotations than the originality of his metaphors. In his speech at Barrytown he made bold to say that "SOLOMON said he desired neither riches nor poverty." In fact, the quotation which the Boy Orator was groping at reads "neither poverty nor riches." But waiving that, and waiving also the question raised by modern criticism whether SOLOMON had anything whatever to do with the compilation of proverbs that have his name, it is evident that he had nothing to do with this particular saying. It is expressly credited, in the King James version, at the beginning of the chapter to "AGAR, the son of JAKEH," and it is always known, in and out of the pulpit, as "the prayer of AGAR." That Mr. BRYAN is ignorant of this raises a painful suspicion that he does not know much more about his Bible than he does about bimetallism or the intentions of the American people regarding himself.

"This campaign is characterized by more thinking than we younger men have ever seen," says Mr. BRYAN. This sounds as if Mr. BRYAN were unused to thinking. Men as young as he can recall the campaign of 1876, when the hold of the Republican Party, as the great war party, was broken; the campaign of 1884, when independence became a powerful element in National politics; the campaign of 1892, when for the first time in a generation a definite adverse verdict on extreme protection was given at a Presidential election. No, the quantity of thinking is not so extraordinary as Mr. BRYAN thinks. It is the result of it that puzzles him, and will puzzle him more and more.

Of course the Park Commissioners will not grant special privileges in Central Park to the well-meaning folks who are going to drive all sickness out of America by introducing Father KNEIPP'S barefoot cure. If the advocates of KNEIPP are to have favors bestowed upon them, the advocates of all other systems of medicine must be treated with the same indulgence, and presently Central Park will be an open-air sanitarium, with lawns kept continually damp for barefooted invalids to walk over, with mud baths and blood baths and water-cure pavilions innumerable. Generations come and go, creeds change, political parties rise and fall, the world moves on, but the misunderstanding of the design and purpose of our beautiful Park, a place of recreation and flower garden for all, not particularly for poor or rich or moderately well-to-do, is persistent and unchanging.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE DEMANDED

The Two Congressional Committees Have Their Hands Full of Business.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Since the opening of the campaign the Republican Congressional Committee has sent out a little more than 13,000,000 of documents. On Saturday alone 337,000 copies of various speeches were started on their way. So great has been the demands for literature that the committee has been compelled to again enlarge its quarters. The speech for which there is the greatest demand is that of Mr. Cleary of Minnesota in reply to Representative Towne, one of the bolting Republicans at the St. Louis Convention.

A very large edition of Secretary Carlisle's Chicago speech to workingmen has been exhausted, and another is on the press. Another popular tract that has been printed by the hundred thousand is written in a conversational vein, and is entitled "Three Evenings with Money."

One of the most popular things issued by this committee is a speech made on the stump in Texas by Judge Aldridge. Singularly enough, this comes to them under the franking privilege through the agency of a Democrat—Senator Caffery of Louisiana, who in a speech in the Senate on the financial question incorporated this Texas speech. The committee has lifted it and made a separate document of it.

Over at Democratic headquarters the committee finds it impossible to keep up with the demand that comes from all sections of the country. The State of Arkansas, the home of Chairman Jones, admitted on all sides to be absolutely certain for the Democratic ticket by a very handsome majority, is clamorous for free-silver literature, and the names of hundreds of Republicans are being sent in with the request that this sort of thing be mailed to them. The Middle Western States are consuming vast quantities of free-silver literature, and the printers having contracts with the committee are forced to operate their works to the limit to come anywhere near getting the work out. In Ohio alone tons of literature have been distributed, and every line of it pertains solely to the financial problem. Thousands and thousands of Republicans whose names are secured by Democratic workers are regularly supplied with this food, and the increasing demands for it in letters written by the recipients themselves is one of the things that leads the committee to believe that the State is to be overturned at the coming election.

The Chairmen of both committees agree that never before was there such a "reading" campaign. The Republican preparation of this literature for distribution will cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. No one is refused, and every letter asking for information at headquarters is referred to some particular individual and an answer written. If it can be replied to with printed matter such is used; if not, a written letter is sent. Thus the committee is kept in touch not only with the political worker, but with the voter himself. The mailing rooms of the two committees are vast beehives, where every employe puts in from eight to ten hours' work a day, and frequently another force is engaged until midnight on the same work.

TO BUY THE WALLACE HOUSE.

It Was Washington's Headquarters at Somerville, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—The Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Society of New-Jersey held a meeting in the office of John Whitehead, Prudential Building, at noon to-day, and contemplated the purchase of the old Wallace House, at Somerville, where Gen. Washington had his headquarters during the Winter and Spring of 1778-9. The Sullivan campaign against the Indians was planned at this place, and near it the Pluckamin fete celebrating the treaty with France was held.

Mr. Whitehead moved that the Executive Committee, at its judgment, be authorized to procure a refusal of the Wallace House until Jan. 1, 1897. The price set upon the house is $6,500. As the Revolutionary Memorial Society is the outgrowth of the Society for the Preservation of Washington's Headquarters at Rocky Hill, and as negotiations for the Berriam house at that place did not culminate, a circular was directed to be sent to all original subscribers, notifying them of the proposed change of location.

A meeting of the historico-patriotic societies of New-Jersey will probably be held at Somerville on Sept. 19, to commemorate the centennial anniversary of Washington's farewell address to the people of the United States. President Stevens of the society is Chairman of the committee, and six others to be named later, are to be associated with him.

SILVER HAS RETARDED PROGRESS.

Responsibility Rests on It for the Panic of 1893.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The civil war ended in 1865. Personal liberty was then established throughout this broad land. From that date down to the year 1892 the industrial progress of this country has been continuous, subject to temporary retardations, such as may always occur in the ordinary conduct of business. In 1893 that progress suddenly stopped, enterprise ceased, and from that time to the present day there have been financial chaos, depression, disaster, and compulsory idleness. Although specie payment was suspended from 1865 to 1879, every one had confidence in the ultimate redemption of every promise of the United States in gold coin of the legal standard.

It may be judicious to give the facts proving progress not only in National and personal wealth, but in individual welfare, and to that end the following statement of facts is submitted, covering the period in part from 1865, or an earlier period, to 1890, and in part to 1892.

Relative progress in population and in the principal elements of wealth and welfare compared at various periods:

	Per Cent.
1. Gain in population—1865, 34,748,000; 1892, 65,520,000.	88½
2. National expenditures per capita, 1879 to 1882, average $5.18; 1889 to 1892, 5.03. Excess in first period.	3
3. National taxation per capita, 1865, $15.73; 1892, $5.43. Excess in 1865.	190
4. National debt per capita, 1865, $75.08; 1892, $12.85. Excess in 1865.	500
5. The combined imports and exports of the United States were, in 1865, $404,744,883; in 1892, $1,857,080,610. Increase	361
6. The cost of moving a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New-York, by lake and rail, from 1865 to 1868, was 26 6-10 cents; in 1892, 5 61-100 cents. Excess in first period.	352
7. The charge for moving merchandise over the New-York Central Railroad in 1865 averaged 3.31 cents per ton per mile; in 1892, average, 0.70 cent per ton. Excess in 1865.	370
8. The postal receipts of the United States in 1865, $14,556,159; in 1892, $70,930,475. Increase.	387
9. Appropriations for common schools, in 1865, $90,107,612; in 1892, $155,000,000. Increase	158
10. Production of grain, corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat, in 1865 to 1868, inclusive, an average of 1,312,701,319 bushels; in 1889 to 1892, an average of 3,169,115,463 bushels. Increase	136
11. Production of cotton, the crops of 1865 to 1869, averaged 2,386,000 bales; in 1888 to 1892, averaged 7,982,000 bales. Increase	234
12. Production of pig iron, 1865, 931,582 tons; 1892, 10,255,840 tons. Increase.	1,100
13. Production of steel, 1865, 13,627 tons; 1892, 4,927,581 tons. Increase	3,606
14. Property insured against loss by fire, assuming that in 1865 the insurance covered only one-half the values of the insured property, and in 1892 three-quarters, the insurance contracts indicate a value in 1865, $3,302,511,218; in 1892, $26,580,728,193. Increase	690
15. Railway mileage, 1865, miles in operation, 35,085; 1892, miles in operation, 175,000. Increase	400
16. New-York Central Railroad, 1865, tons freight, 1,275,299; 1892, tons freight, 20,721,752. Increase	1,525
17. St. Mary's Ship Canal, 1865 to 1868, average tonnage passing, 464,263; 1889 to 1892, average tonnage passing, 8,681,004. Increase	1,770
18. Purchasing power of a dollar—equal quantities of the same kind of food, fuel, and materials for clothing—In 1865 one dollar in paper would buy 1.80 portions; in 1892 one dollar in gold would buy 3.33 portions. Increase	85
19. Workmen in a New-York gasworks—Firemen's wages, 1845 to 1850, inclusive, were $1.20 per day; 1885 to 1890, $3. Increase	150
20. Weavers in a woolen mill—In 1850. Adult men and women employed in a Rhode Island woolen mill fourteen hours a day at 4 3-10 cents an hour, earning 60¾ cents a day. In 1892 weavers worked in the same mill ten hours a day at 13 16-100 cents per hour, earning $1.34½ per day. Increase per hour Increase per day	212 122
21. Mechanics' Earnings—The average earnings of carpenters, machinists, painters, and other mechanics in establishments of continuous occupations were, in paper, in 1865, $2.34; in gold, in 1892, $2.60. The earnings of 1865 would buy equal quantities of the same kinds of food, fuel, and clothing at 55 60-100 cents per portion in 1892 at 30 cents. Purchasing power in 1865, 4.20 portions; in 1892, 8.66 portions. Increased value of a day's wages.	106
22. Standard freight locomotive—1865, price in paper, $21,000; 1892, price in gold, $7,350. The engine of 1892, 50 per cent. more effective. Excess of price in 1865.	186
23. Steel stubble plows—The price of a low-grade steel plow in 1865 was $24 in paper; a high-grade steel plow in 1893, $13.50. Excess of price in 1865.	78
The average earnings of all the workmen in a large plow works in Illinois were, in paper, in 1865, $1.80; in gold, in 1893, $1.98. The purchasing power of the wages in 1893 in equal quantities of the same kinds of food, fuel, and materials for clothing increased.	111

Compiled and computed from various authorities, April, 1893.

The proofs of every one of these statements, with the citation of the authorities on which the proofs rest, may be found in the great work upon the "United States of America," edited by Prof. N. S. Shaler, Vol. III., Chapter I, to which reference may be had.

The foregoing proofs of progress in every department of industry and in every line of National importance were compiled from various authorities in the Spring of 1893. A little later the whole course of events was altered by force of legislation. The subtle poison of the coinage of silver dollars of full legal tender bullion purchased by means of a forced loan which increased the demand debt of the United States by nearly $500,000,000, culminated in that year in the doubt of the credit of the Nation and in the distrust of the credit of every individual firm or corporation therein. This crime brought what had been long anticipated by the few—industrial paralysis, financial panic, a stop to constructive enterprise, and a reversal of the progress of the country. No other term will suffice to describe the cause of the financial chaos, the compulsory idleness, and the stop to enterprise since that date. The conspirators who have taken advantage of political power and who secured a free coinage bill for the purpose of forcing bad money upon the people of this country must be held guilty at the bar of public opinion and are about to be condemned.

I use strong words. Let the offer be made to give the advocates of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 free coinage, provided they ask nothing else, and they will refuse it. What they want is to be empowered by law to force bad money into circulation, instead of good money, and they delude honest men by trying to make them believe they will get higher prices. The mere threat and danger of their success brought on the panic of 1893. They forced down prices by stopping credit, stopping constructive energy, and to-day, while the grain rots or wastes in the bins of the farmers, and cannot be sold at the cost of production, thousands and thousands of industrious workmen are standing idle throughout the country, in want of this very food. The distress has been brought upon them by men of the mining States, who have taken advantage of their number in the Senate to threaten both political parties. They have been elected, and, in their effort to discredit the Nation, they are themselves discredited, if not disgraced.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

BOSTON, Aug. 18, 1896.

JEFFERSON CLUB'S ANNUAL OUTING

Prominent East-Side Democrats Spend a Day at Roton Point.

The residents of Avenues A, B, C, and D turned out in large numbers yesterday morning to assist at the departure of the Jefferson Club on its annual clambake and outing. The Jefferson Club is the leading Democratic association of the Eleventh Ward and is a very popular organization. Its guiding spirit is ex-County Clerk Patrick Keenan.

The club went to Roton Point, Conn., for its day's enjoyment. As early as 7:30 o'clock the excursionists began to assemble at the clubhouse, 247 Seventh Street. About 300 members marched to the dock at the foot of Eighth Street and embarked on the steamboat Isabella. At the head of the line marched Mr. Keenan, on either side of him Judges Clegerich and Newburger. In the front rank was Aaron Hanover, who is known on the east side as the "Mayor of Avenue C."

Others who went were Judge Goldfogle, Henry Bloch, Alderman William Tait, Senator Ahearn, Congressman Sulzer, Assemblyman Benjamin Hoffman, William Hanna, Moses Newmans, Lawyers Friend and House, Nathan Heller, Abraham Lazarus, Dr. M. Liebeman, Thomas J. Doran, Jerold Fitzgibbon, "Tim" Campbell, Morris Blumenthal, Theodore Koch, and George Widder.

NAVY YARD ACCIDENT INQUIRY

Sunken Caisson and Commandant's Barge Raised.

The caisson of Dry Dock No. 2 in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which was sunk in the recent accident there, by which the Commandant's barge was wrecked and the torpedo boat Ericsson was damaged, was raised yesterday morning, as was also the barge, which was sunk in the dry dock. A careful inspection of the caisson will be made to-day, to ascertain the cause of the accident, if possible.

The official inquiry into the accident was continued yesterday. Assistant Naval Constructor F. W. Hibbs was present at the morning session, with a table of calculations, from which he figured that the weight of the caisson was 901.7 tons. Civil Engineer Menocal had testified that its weight was estimated by its builders at 104 tons. Mr. Hibbs declined to state his opinion as to the cause of the accident.

"Would you," he was asked, "attempt to replace the ballast in the caisson in the manner in which it was being done prior to the accident?"

"Not knowing anything more than I do at present, and having had no experience in removing ballast from caissons, I should say I would not have attempted it," he replied.

He added that had he been engaged in the work, he would have left a considerable margin for safety.

Mr. Hibbs said the dock and caisson were in good condition before the accident.

Naval Constructor Bowles said he did not know the weight of the caisson. He did not think the warm weather was responsible for the accident. He did not recollect having held a conversation with Civil Engineer Menocal about the weight of the caisson. He did not know how much stone ballast was in the caisson.

Assistant Naval Constructor Zam said he told Mr. Menocal it would be safe to remove all the ballast from the caisson, and he was still of that opinion.

The Board of Inquiry will hold another session at 10 o'clock to-day, though no more testimony may be taken.

LORD RUSSELL IN SARATOGA.

He Will Attend the Meeting of the Bar Association To-day.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Lord Chief Justice Russell of England and his party left Mr. Willard's residence this morning for Hudson, N. Y. The party embarked on J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair. The party on arriving at Hudson took a train for Saratoga.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—Lord Chief Justice Russell of England and party visited the State Capitol building this afternoon. Superintendent Eaton had kept the forces of orderlies at their posts, and had the party shown through the building. A committee of the National Bar Association accompanied the distinguished party, which, after its tour, left for Saratoga at 7:15 to attend the annual meeting of the American Bar Association there. Among the Bar Association committee which accompanied the party were James C. Carter, ex-Minister Edward J. Phelps of Vermont, Charles Claflin Allen, and United States Attorney General Harmon.

SARATOGA, Aug. 18.—The nineteenth annual meeting of the American Bar Association will open here to-morrow. The presence of Lord Russell of England has awakened a widespread interest, and many of the most distinguished men of the country will attend. Senator Gorman of Maryland, Senator Gray of Delaware, Judge J. E. Wales of Wilmington, United States Judge C. P. Shires of Iowa, Judge L. D. Brewster of Danbury, Conn., and Judge Howe of New-Orleans have arrived, and others are coming in by every train. It is expected that the attendance will be fully three times as large as that of any previous year. Lord Russell and party are at the United States Hotel, where they have engaged cottages.

Much Good It Will Do the Martyrs.

From The London News.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, the rector, that the Armenian Martyrs Memorial at Hawarden shall take the form of a cross in the churchyard in addition to the stained glass window which is to be placed in the south aisle of the church. The material for the pedestal will be contributed from quarries in England, Ireland, and Wales, and the cross itself will be of Scotch granite. Inscriptions in Armenian by a distinguished Oregorian ecclesiastic, and in English by a member of the committee, will record the circumstances of the Orfe and of the massacres. Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Reims, has been invited to write the Latin inscriptions.

Nansen Reaches Hammerfest.

HAMMERFEST, Norway, Aug. 18.—The members of the Conway expedition, accompanied by Dr. Fridjoh Nansen, whose failure to reach the north pole by drifting in the steamer Fram was lately chronicled, have arrived here.

The Conway expedition, which included Sir William Martin Conway, D. Trevor Battye, Dr. Gregory E. Garwood, and H. E. Conway, went to explore Central Spitzbergen.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 258 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	73	66	65
6 A. M.	71	60	63
9 A. M.	75	66	68
12 M.	80	70	74
4 P. M.	83	68	72
6 P. M.	82	70	65
9 P. M.	76	61	63
12 P. M.	73	60	63

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....67.13
Weather Bureau.....65.00
Weather Bureau corresponding date 1895.....77.00
Weather Bureau corresponding date for last twenty years.....72.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair, Cooler.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 12, Column 1.

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BEN BRUSH LOST BY A FOUL

SIMS, WHO RODE HIM, WAS SUSPENDED FOR A WEEK.

Sensational Sport at the Coney Island Jockey Club's Track—Gotham the Victim of a Foul in the First Race, Won by Harry Reed—Taberville Rode a Wonderful Race on Remp in the Dash for Two-Year-Olds.

"It used to be that all things broke 'Mike' Dwyer's way," said one of the veterans of the betting ring after the third race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday afternoon. "But there has been a change, and it seems well-nigh impossible for Dwyer to get them to break his way. Time was, and at this very track, as well as at the others, when it would be one to three that, in case of such a foul as that in this race, the horses would have been placed as they finished, and Dwyer would have got all the money.

"As it is, he loses the purse, all the money he has bet, and has his jockey set down for the rest of the week. It is my honest opinion that Sims was not at all to blame for the foul. He simply could not help it. Ben Brush is so sore from osselets that it is dollars to doughnuts that he swerved because his legs hurt him, and that Sims could not keep him from doing it. Sims certainly is not such a fool as to deliberately commit a foul under the judges' eyes, and throw away a race as he did this time, when he had a clear road, and no reason whatever for bearing in to the rail as he did. The fact is that the horse got the best of the boy, and Sims is being punished for something that no jockey could have helped in any way."

"But Sims has done the same thing before in other races, and it may have been that he did it this time in order to save his horse from defeat. My notion is that he tried to cut off the dangerous horses, overdid the trick, and so knocked Peep o' Day to his knees. It was a good thing to set him down on general principles, as he is addicted to something very close to foul riding in a lot of the races he has a mount in." T his from the critic with whom the veteran better was talking.

The race that caused the talk was the third of the day, a run of a mile, for which Ben Brush was the favorite in the speculation, and backed with a lot of money that "Mike" Dwyer had won on Harry Reed in the opening race. Ben Brush got a very bad start, and seemed so far behind in the first quarter of a mile as to make his case a hopeless one. Peep o' Day and Hanwell had got well away in front and were making things hum a couple of lengths in front of Souffle, with Ben Brush four or five lengths further back. But Sims did not despair. He went to work with a vengeance on the three-year-old, and, riding him hard, with hands and whip and heel, he caught up with the leaders before a half mile had been run.

Those leaders, having found the pace a bit faster than they liked, had eased a trifle as they ran into the turn, so that they might have something left to finish with. That was why both Souffle and Ben Brush were able to get up with them, and get into the fight. From that point on it was certain that there was going to be a lively horse race. Hanwell and Peep o' Day still had the lead as the turn was made for the home stretch, and they hugged the rail closely, so that Sims was forced to take Ben Brush around on the outside. Just as he did so and straightened the horse out for the drive to the finish, Ben Brush, for no apparent reason swerved in toward the rail, and in so doing went bump into Peep o' Day, who was nearest him, Hanwell having the pole.

The collision was such an emphatic one and such an evident one that half the people on the grand stand shouted "Foul!" at the tops of their voices. Most of them had bet on either Ben Brush or Peep o' Day. The foul was a death warrant to their hopes of winning bets on either horse. Souffle, who was in a pocket just behind Hanwell and Peep o' Day, was also interfered with and thrown out of her stride, and deprived of making the run which Hill had plainly intended her to make in the stretch. Peep o' Day was knocked almost to his knees, and it was pretty near to a miracle that he and his rider were not thrown to the track.

After the foul Ben Brush was able to go to the front, where he managed to stall off the rush of Souffle, and beat her home by a head. She had the speed of the party, and might have won the race had there been no foul, as she was running the easiest of the lot when the accident happened. But Hill had driven her into a pocket, from which it would have been very hard to get her out. She got the purse, however, for the claims of foul made by the riders of both Souffle and Peep o' Day were sustained by the Stewards, and the race was given to Souffle. Ben Brush being disqualified, Hanwell placed second, and Peep o' Day third. Sims was also suspended from the privileges of riding for the rest of the week, as a punishment for what was considered to be reckless riding.

Souffle, the winner, thanks to the foul, is a mare that ran at New-Orleans last Winter with considerable success, and was bought then by J. M. Murphy, who now owns her, for $1,900. Since that time she has won him $16,500 in stakes and purses, besides quite a snug fortune in bets. She is liable to make some of the best of the horses about here hustle before the season is ended.

There was another bit of foul riding in the opening race of the afternoon, for which Griffin was to blame. He had the mount on Bonaparte in the first furlong dash, and shortly after the start bumped into Gotham, carrying that horse over against the rail, so that McCafferty had to pull up. That cost him his position, and he thinks it also cost him the race. He made a complaint to the Stewards, claiming that the foul was intentional. This was not entertained and Bonaparte was placed third, as he had finished.

The race was a stiff betting one. Harry Reed, the McCafferty pair—Gotham and Arbuckle—Madge D., George Rose, Harrington, Zanone, and Bonaparte all being backed to win. Harry Reed closed favorite, and the commissioners for M. F. Dwyer, who owns him, were betting on him when the warning came that the horses were off. Gotham broke in front, with Zanone, Harry Reed, and Bonaparte close up. McCafferty took a slight steadying pull on his horse after he was safely anchored alongside the rail, and waited for Zanone, who had gone to the front, to tire, and then give him a chance to win, but then came the collision with Bonaparte, and that threw Gotham out of his stride. Zanone went on with a clear road and made the running until the horses were well into the stretch. There Sims came on with Harry Reed, and after a very clever bit of racing managed to get home first by a very narrow margin, as Zanone was not more than a head behind. That international racer at the end of the journey, Bonaparte was third and Gotham fourth, and then McCafferty made his claim for the third money, which was not allowed.

Sunny Slope won the Autumn Maiden Stakes in a fashion that would seem to make her a place among the best of the youngsters of the year. She has been racing better and better each time since her first appearance at Aqueduct, and in yesterday's race it looked as if she was all out for the first time. Box was the one that forced her to do her best, for she had no trouble from The Friar, who it was expected would be the contending horse. Sims rode him in place of Littlefield, who usually has the mount. It was generally thought that the change of jockeys would enable the colt to make a show of some of the speed he has shown in his work. But he proved a counterfeit again, and it would now appear as if he was either a very much overestimated colt—the Morrises holding him at a high price—or else that he does all his racing in the persistent and exhausting work that he gets in his training.

Goldcrest, an even-money favorite for the Dolphin Stakes for three-year-olds at a mile and an eighth, won the race all the way, never being headed from the start. Tom Cromwell, who had taken things easily until the stretch was reached, made a bold bid for the money at the tail-end of the run; but Goldcrest had enough left to get away from the Dwyer horse safely and save the money.

Tuberville made it very sensational race of the six-furlong dash for two-year-olds, which was run just after the sailing of a very heavy rain, which made things very uncomfortable during the few minutes that it lasted. The Western lad had the mount on the Western colt Remp, which was the favorite in the speculation. Remp was very slow at the start, and it appeared as if Ben Ronald, who was well away, was going to make a runaway race of it. Tryant and Hook o' Day ran second and third to the Keene colt from the outset until the lot were well in the stretch. Remp was so far back in the rear that he apparently had no chance to even secure a place.

When his backers had settled themselves down, satisfied that they were beaten, they were aroused to life by seeing Tuberville make a startling call and rush with the colt. It took but a couple of seconds for him to rush Remp up from the rear to the fourth place There was but a sixteenth of a mile to go, and Ben Ronald was about a dozen lengths in front. Remp seemed to halt for an instant. Then the Western lad gave him a couple of slaps with his rawhide and Remp found a new life. Coming with a tremendous rush, he wore down all the leaders and pulled the race out of the fire, winning by a length from Ben Ronald, who seemed to be standing still, so fast did Remp come through the stretch. It was a superb and sensational bit of riding, and reminded people of some of the electrifying finishes that Garrison used to make in the days when he was among the best of the riders.

A hurdle race without a tumble wound up the day's sport. There were six runners, and all of them went the course and finished. Fugitive finally got the major part of a purse for which he has been striving for several weeks. Flushing, who has been having a succession of victories, had to be content with second place this time. Mara rode him. Dunlap having the mount on Red Cloud. The latter was even favorite with Flushing in the betting, but he went out of the race after it had been half run by bolting and attempting to jump the fence to the main track. Dunlap prevented him from doing that, but the horse lost so much ground that he was not ridden out. The Stewards had the jockey in the stand after the race, and Dunlap explained that he had such an erratic beast to ride that he was not able to prevent him from trying to bolt out of the course.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.--Five furlongs. On main track; a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Time—1:02

1—Harry Reed, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Himyon-Violet, 121 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Sims)
2—Zanone, Hamilton Stable's br. g., 3, 108, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Ballard)
3—Bonaparte, Mrs. C. Littlefield's b. c., 3, 117, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Hiffin)

Won by a head; a length between second and third.

Gotham, 4, 130, 6 to 1, (McCafferty;) Harrington, 5, 115, 6 to 1, (Taral,) George Rose, 2, 89, 4 to 1, (Howers,) Preston, 4, 121, 10 to 1, (Martin) Arbuckle, 2, 107, 6 to 1, (Hill,) Madge D., 8, 106, 4 to 1, (Tuberville,) Religion, 3, 110, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) Distinction, 2, 87½, 20 to 1, (Coyle,) and Lady Louise, 2, 88, 20 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.--Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Five furlongs. Straight. Time—1:01.

1—Sunny Slope, J. Dunn's ch. f., by Esher-Meta, 122 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Taral)
2—Box, W. Showalter's ch. c., 118, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Martin)
3—Registrator, J. R. and F. P. Keene's ch. c., 125, 5 to 1.....(Clayton)

Won by a length; the same distance between second and third.

The Friar, 118, 6 to 5, (Sims,) and Bannock, 122, 3 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.--One mile. Handicap. A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Time—1:42.

1*—Ben Brush, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 3 years, by Bramble-Roseville, 114 pounds, even money and out.....(Sims)
2—Souffle, J. M. Murphy's b. f., 3, 100, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Hill)
3—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. h., 4, 113, 7 to 2.....(Taral)

Won by a head; a length between second and third.

Peep o' Day, 3, 103, 5 to 2, (Sloane,) also ran.

Ben Brush was disqualified for fouling Peep o' Day. The race was given to Souffle, Hanwell was placed second, and Peep o' Day third.

FOURTH RACE.--Dolphin Stakes, of $2,000. For three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth. Time 1:57.

1—Goldcrest, W. Lakeland's ch. c., by Fiend Or-Princess Iskra, 110 pounds, even money and 1 to 4.....(Hamilton)
2—Tom Cromwell, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 100½, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Sloane)
3—Sherlock, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. c., 110, 3 to 1.....(Sloane)

Won by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

Musacalonge, 117, 4 to 1, (Taral,) and Cassette, 90, 15 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; main track; for two-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Time—1:17 1-5

1—Remp, W. M. Wallace's ch. c., by Hayden Edwards-Onvirlace, 103 pounds, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Tuberville)
2—Ben Ronald, J. H. & F. F. Keene's br. g., 100, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Hewitt)
3—Trayant, F. L. Parker's ch. f., 98, 10 to 1.....(Hirsch)

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

Break o' Day, 103, 3 to 1, (Hill;) Haphazard, 100, 3 to 1, (Sloane;) Tempestuous, 105, 6 to 1, (Claxton;) Second Chance, 95, 10 to 1, (Power;) Sir Frederick, 103, 10 to 1, (Bergen,) and Maxine Elliott, 97, 10 to 1, (Lamley,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase. One mile and a half over six hurdles. A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Time—2:50.

1—Fugitive, J. M. Crosby's b. g., 4 years, by Faustus-English Lass, 142 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Veach)
2—Flusning, J. Corbett's ch. g., 5, 152, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Mara)
3—Woodford, S. N. Leary's ch. g., aged, 137, 15 to 1.....(McInerney)

Won by two lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

St. Luke, aged, 140, 10 to 1, (Brazil;) Olindo, 4, 138, 4 to 1, (Lynch,) and Red Cloud, aged, 151, 11 to 5, (Dunlap,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, for maiden two-year-olds. Courtesy, 108 pounds; Billy Redding, 108; Contractor, 108; Concord, 108; Wolhurst, 108; Brushwood, 108; Vinita, 108; Yeldia, 105; Trifolium, 105; Myrtle L., 105; Chic, 105; King Bon, 105.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs, for maiden two-year-olds. Fortune, 108 pounds; Hiddenite, 108; Motorman, 108; Fratello, 108; Doomful, 108; Aberonte, 105; Spoons, 108; Inspire, 108; Irequise, 105; L. B., 105; One Chance, 105; Sedgwick, 105.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling. Kennel, 115 pounds; Runaway, 107; Damien, 107; Jack Point, 107; Baldemar, 107; Irish Reel, 104; Tanis, 97; Amanda V., 95.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Aurelian, 104 pounds; Rama, 101; Tomoka, 88; Carib, 88.

FIFTH RACE.—Flying handicap; six furlongs. Hazlet, 109 pounds; Tremargo, 108; Formal, 106; Argentina, 102; Refugee, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth; handicap. Lucania, 111 pounds; Belmar, 107; Lake Shore, 103; Marietta, 100; Pearl Song, 95.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth, on the turf. Long Beach, 110 pounds; Marshall, 119; Sir Francis, 119; Sir Dixon, Jr., 117; Emma C., 112; Volley, 109; The Dragon, 100; Brilliancy, 101.

DORA WILKES AND MIGNON.

Won Their Races at Saugus After Some Hard Contests.

SAUGUS, Mass., Aug. 18.—The second day's racing at Franklin Park presented one of the most interesting cards of the season. The track was in a much better condition than yesterday. In the 2:18 pacing class Peter Turney was the favorite. In the first heat George Wallace and Mignon made a fast drive for the heat, but the favorite cut loose and won easily. George Wallace was second. The second heat was Turney's, with speed to spare. In the third heat Peter Turney made a break at the first quarter and Mignon won the heat.

Mignon also took the two following heats and the race. There were five starters in the 2:40 trot. Gilt Edge was the choice of the knowing ones, and captured two heats without argument. In the third the favorite acted badly, and Doris Wilkes won by a neck. Doris Wilkes took the next heat from Planxty by a length, and the race was decided by Doris Wilkes winning the fifth heat, with Gilt Edge second and Planxty third. Summaries:

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Mignon, b. m., by Yorktown, dam untraced, (Myers)	3	2	1	1	1
Peter Turney, g. g., by Dick Turner, dam Sallie Dodd by Self, (Herrick)	1	1	2	4	2
George Wallace, b. h., (D. Wilson)	2	3	4	3	4
Lucre, b. h., (Walker)	4	4	3	2	3
Alcandress, b. m., (Durland)	5	5	5	5	Dis.

Time—2:13½, 2:17¾, 2:15¼, 2:16½, 2:16.

2:40 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Doris Wilkes, blk. m., by Bourland Wilkes, dam Bertha, by Pretender, (Bowser)	5	2	1	1	1
Gilt Edge, ch. h., by Edgemark, dam Portia, by Startle (May)	1	1	4	3	2
Planxty, b. g., (Pierce)	4	4	2	2	3
Clayton, g. g., (Avery)	2	3	3	4	4
Sun Up, b. g., (Surgeret)	3	5	5	5	dr

Time—2:27¾, 2:23¾, 2:23¼, 2:24, 2:24.

YOUNG RACERS DISPOSED OF.

Fair Prices for the Hurricana Stud Yearlings at Yesterday's Sale.

Previous to the racing at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday a batch of a dozen thoroughbred yearlings from the Hurricana Stock Farm of Stephen Sanford & Sons at Amsterdam, N. Y., were sold at auction for $5,520, an average of very nearly $500 a head, a pretty good average as thoroughbreds are selling this year. Eight head from the Adelbert farm of Williams & Radford, Hopkinsville, Ky., sold for a total of but $890. The best one of the lot, a colt by The Sailor Prince, out of Zetatle, a daughter of Pilsetto, and which has been named Gilt Edge, was bought by W. P. Burch for $1,000. None of the others reached the two-hundred-dollar mark.

Following are the particulars of the sale of the Hurricana lot:

Bay colt, by Laureate-Rehearsal, by Pochaster; W. M. Wallace	$480
Brown filly, by Potomac-Alpha, by Kyrle; King Alfonso, Robert McKeever	200
Bay colt, by Laureate-Vendetta, by King Alfonso; William Kerrick	400
Chestnut filly, by Potomac-Queen Mab, by Chimneysweep; W. Kerrick	100
Bay colt, by Potomac-Lady Primrose, by The Ill Used; C. T. Patterson	800
Chestnut filly, by Potomac-Thrill, by Sensation, J. S. Wadsworth	100
Brown colt, by Potomac-Viola, by Kisber; W. M. Wallace	900
Bay filly, by Potomac-Folly, by Spendthrift; J. S. Wadsworth	200
Brown colt, by Laureate-Marguerite, by Frogtown; Sensation Stable	350
Chestnut colt, by Potomac-Lavinia Belle, by Longfellow; W. Kerrick	850
Chestnut colt, by imp. Kingston-Kitty Clark, by Glenelg; M. Byrnes	400
Chestnut colt, by Potomac-Isabel, by Enquirer; Robert McKeever	600

Big Three-Year-Old Race Off.

Handspring and Shakespeare II., both having been declared out of the special race for three-year-olds which was to have been the feature of the last day of the Coney Island meeting, the race has been declared off. Only Requital, One I Love, and Prince Lief were left in. The conditions required three horses in different interests to start, or no race. That is now impossible, as Requital and One I Love are both the property of the Brooklelaie Stable. Prince Lief will probably come on here, however, to meet Requital in a race at Morris Park for the wind-up of the season.

Grand Circuit Races Postponed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Owing to a severe rainstorm at noon the Grand Circuit races scheduled for this afternoon have been postponed until to-morrow.

NATIONAL CROQUET TOURNAMENT.

Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Association at Norwich.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 18.—The fifteenth annual tournament of the National Croquet Association opened here this morning. The entries are as follows:

First Division—George C. Strong, New-London; Frank Sesson, New-London; W. H. Wahley, Washington, D. C.; E. M. Baldwin, Danbury; E. F. Spaulding, Townsend Harbor, Mass.; N. L. Bishop, Norwich; Mrs. Dickey, Norwich.

Second Division—W. Holt Apgar, Trenton, N. J.; William Alexander, Philadelphia; Sackett Duryea, Washington; H. G. Fay, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Third Division—Joseph Bilbrough, Philadelphia; Frederick T. James, New-London; Dr. N. M. Davenport, Northampton, Mass.; Charles H. Edmonds, Philadelphia; Thomas Weed, Corning, Cal.; Joseph Adamson, Philadelphia; Philip W. Colman, Washington; G. S. Van Wickle, New-Brunswick, N. J.

The games this morning resulted as follows:

First Division—Sesson beat Bishop, Strong beat Dickey.

Second Division—Apgar beat Colman, Alexander beat Duryea, Alexander beat Apgar, Duryea beat Colman.

Third Division—Adamson beat James, Davenport beat Wood.

TEBEAU WINS HIS CASE.

Does Not Have to Pay $200 Fine for Alleged Dirty Ball Playing.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18.—Oliver Tebeau, manager and Captain of the Cleveland ball team, beat the entire National League to-day. Judge Noble, before whom the demurrers to Tebeau's petition for a perpetual restraining order was heard preventing the league from collecting the fine of $200 imposed on him by the league for alleged improper conduct in the Cleveland-Chicago game at Cleveland and the Cleveland-Louisville game at Louisville, on pain of expulsion from the league, overruled the demurrer and granted the injunction. The decision brought out a point that had been entirely overlooked by the attorneys of both sides, and that was no fine had been imposed. The statement occasioned considerable surprise, but it developed that it was true.

On July 4 Tebeau received a letter signed N. E. Young, Secretary of the league. This note informed him that the Directors at a special meeting had requested him to impose a fine of $200 on Tebeau and to restrain him from participating in any game until the fine was paid. Tebeau hustled to the courts, obtained a temporary injunction against the league, and the Cleveland team, restraining the collection of the fine, and compelling them to permit him to play.

In his decision Judge Noble said the rules provide that the Board of Directors may impose fines for disciplining among its players, but that it had failed to do so, and had directed the President of the league to attend to the imposing and the collection of the fine. But the President and Secretary N. E. Young had acted in the capacity of Secretary and had merely given notice of the board's action. So far as that point was concerned the Court said he had no jurisdiction in the case, because the act complained of by Tebeau had never been committed. To prevent further complications which might deprive Tebeau of his means of livelihood the Court said that he would enjoin the league and the Cleveland team from prohibiting Tebeau from playing ball.

Under ordinary circumstances, said the Judge, courts would have no right to interfere with the management of the league, unless officers were guilty either of fraud or abuse of power, but in this case, where he found there was no proper imposition of a fine by the board, he felt justified in preserving Tebeau's right to continue to play ball under his contract. The Court required Tebeau to give bond in $500.

A GAME FOR BROOKLYN.

Were Well Ahead of Boston When Rain Stopped the Baseball.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Brooklyn won to-day in the rain before a small crowd. The game was stopped in the third inning, when the Bostons had two men on bases and none out, and was resumed after a delay of twenty-five minutes. It rained quite hard in the last of the fifth, and the Bostons adopted delaying tactics, which incensed Sheridan so much that he compelled them to play, though the water came down fast. The inning completed, the following was the score:

BROOKLYN.	R	BO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	BO	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	1	1	0	Ham'on, cf	0	1	1	0
Shindle, 3b	0	0	1	0	Tenney, rf	0	0	0	0
Daly, 2b	1	0	6	2	Duffy, lf	0	1	0	0
Corey, ss	1	0	4	2	Long, ss	1	1	2	4
And's'n, 1b	0	0	2	0	Tucker, 1b	0	1	9	0
McC'thy, lf	2	1	1	0	M'Gann, 2b	0	1	0	1
Shoch, rf	0	1	0	0	Bergen, c	0	0	2	1
Grim, c	0	1	1	0	Collins, 3b	0	0	1	1
Kenpedy, p	0	0	0	0	Nichols, p	0	1	0	2
Total	5	5	15	7	2	Total	1	6	15	9	1

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—Brooklyn. Three-base hit—McGann. First base on balls—By Kennedy, Collins; by Nichols, Daly, McCarthy. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Passed ball—Bergen. Struck out—Hamilton, Tucker. Double plays—Corcoran, Daly, and Anderson; Nichols, Long, and Tucker. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Baltimore	1	1	3	0	1	0	2	1	0	—9

Base hits—Philadelphia, 8; Baltimore, 14. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Taylor and Boyle; Esper and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	68	29	.701
Cincinnati	63	30	.694
Cleveland	59	37	.615
Chicago	59	42	.584
Pittsburg	55	42	.567
Boston	53	44	.546
Brooklyn	44	53	.453
Philadelphia	43	54	.443
New-York	43	56	.434
Washington	36	59	.379
St. Louis	29	68	.299
Louisville	24	69	.258

Hartford, 9; Lancaster, 5.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 18.—After winning ten straight games, Lancaster was defeated by Hartford this afternoon. Only four hits were made off Vickery up to the ninth inning. In the last inning Vickery was pounded hard, but the hits came too late to save the game. West was hit hard, and Lancasters' stupidity on the bases lost them several runs. Score:

Lancaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0—5
Hartford	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	2	—9

Base hits—Lancaster, 10; Hartford, 15. Errors—Lancaster, 3; Hartford, 1. Batteries—West and Westlake; Vickery and Smith. Umpire—Mr. Jones.

Wilmington, 6; Paterson, 6.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 18.—The game between Wilmington and Paterson resulted in a draw on account of darkness. Amole's error in the ninth cost the home team the game, as otherwise they would have won. Score.

Wilmington	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	—6
Paterson	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	—6

Base hits—Wilmington, 11; Paterson, 8. Errors—Wilmington, 3; Paterson, 6. Batteries—Anderson and Gallagher; McMackin and Kerlockey. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

Australian Cricketers to Play Here.

The Australian Cricketers are to visit this country next month, and in order that New-Yorkers can see them play, a match has been arranged to be played at the Oval of the New-Jersey Athletic Club at Bergen Point on Sept. 23 and 24.

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NEELS ARE CHAMPIONS

DEFEATED WRENN AND CHACE IN THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Western Players Won the First, Third, and Fifth Sets—Wrenn and Chace Were Wild When It Was Expected that They Would Win—Preliminary Round in the Singles Begun—Larned Won Easily—A Big Crowd at the Newport Casino.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—On the Casino courts this morning were again reproduced the familiar scenes of the National tennis tournament. As usual, too, the crowds came late. It was excellent weather for good tennis, the warm sun being thinly veiled by hazy clouds, and only a slight breeze marring the almost perfect conditions for play. Although the preliminaries for singles began half an hour earlier, all interest was centred in the championship match for doubles, and when the two pairs appeared for practice the shaded grand stand and the encircling rows of chairs were well filled by those who deserted the other courts.

Carr Neel served first, Chace receiving, and after a long, though slow rally, Neel lost the point by netting one of Chace's swifter ones. But this was all the champions could score in the first game, for both Wrenn and Chace drove outside, for four successive points. Both sides began by lobbing, and kept it up rather persistently. At this game the Neels seemed the more successful, their opponents more often netting or driving outside. Thus they won three games without a break. Then the Eastern pair began to drive more often, though by no means hard as yet, and to place them and then effectively.

They took two games in this way, but could not seem to hold the advantage of this style of play. The Neel brothers forced them to lob whenever possible, and almost invariably gained thereby. The last part of the set was but a repetition of the first, the Neels taking three games straight, and winning out, 6—2.

In the second set Wrenn and Chace forced the play more aggressively and took a decided brace. Both played with greater steadiness and strength, and their work, especially that of Wrenn, was often quite strikingly brilliant. Nor did the others fall off from their standard, but they were unable effectively to use their lobbing tactics, and could not withstand the driving of the champions.

Though the Neels scored many points, and several times ran up to deuce, and even vantage, they could not seem quite to the end, and game after game was rolled up for Wrenn and Chace, until six straight carried out the set in brilliant style, 6—1.

In the third set lobbing was more difficult, as the south wind freshened, but the Western pair won out, 6—1.

For the first time in the match Wrenn and Chace led off with the opening game in the fourth set. They then alternated for a while, the champions always getting the odd game, and the set went finally to the Easterners, 6—3, making the games even up to this point.

In the last set the Eastern pair made a poor showing. From the very first stroke they displayed great wildness, seeming utterly unable to put the ball where they wanted it. In the seventh game, with one point only needed to give the victory to the Neels, Chace ended a long rally by a brilliant return from the back line, but it dropped outside and Wrenn and Chace had lost, and the Neel boys were hailed as the new champions.

There was no distinctive feature in the play in the preliminaries for singles, and, after the doubles were begun little interest was taken in the former. Of the more important matches, Larned won easily from Deane Miller, in easy play; Budlong had not much trouble with Post, nor Whitman with Talmadge, and Richard Stevens had his experience with Wm. C. Grant. Hawes and Walton played the only four-set match, and only a few sets went beyond deuce games.

The summaries:

Championship Doubles.—Neel Brothers beat Wrenn and Chace, 6—3, 1—6, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1.

Singles.—Preliminary round: Budlong beat Post, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2. R. Stevens beat E. C. Grant, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2. Pope beat M. D. Cleveland, 9—7, 4—5, 6—2. Paret beat Cordier by default. Davis beat Davidson, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2. Larned beat Miller, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3. Whitman beat Talmadge, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3. C. Cleveland, Jr., beat Leslie, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0. Hawes beat Walton, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2. Wilding beat Thurin by default. K. P. Davis beat Reese, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

MEADOWBROOKS' CLEVER POLO.

Defeated the Rockaways and Won the Westchester Cups.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—The Meadowbrook team won the Westchester cups to-day, administering to their opponents, the Rockaways, the worst defeat they have had in years. The latter failed to score a goal, and lost half of the one they received by handicap. The Rockaway men on the side lines looked on in dismay and dropped a lot of money as well on their favorites.

John Cowdin struggled hard for the dark blue, but he had little or no support, and a single-handed game could not win against the nice team work of the Meadowbrooks. Smith rode off well at times, and now and then Francke, who played back, made a clever save, but that was all there was to the Rockaways' game, which was very different from what it was last Friday, when they beat the strong Myopias of Boston.

The Meadowbrook men played pretty polo. "Tom" Hitchcock and Columbus Baldwin, in front, played well into each other's hands, and William Eustis was strong at middle field, while "Ben" Nicol played the game of his life. Still, often the long, hard drives of the Meadowbrooks lacked direction, which accounts for them not scoring more goals in the very one-sided play. The play was full of Indian riding, and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., the referee, called fouls on both Francke and Nicol for their reckless riding. Other fouls were claimed but not allowed.

The Rockaways came nearest to scoring in the second game of the second period, when Baldwin stopped Cowdin's long drive just as he was about to cross the goal line. Later on in the same game Cowdin missed an easy chance by a poor drive. Smith's series of golden opportunities were many, and Francke might have goaled twice had he taken the time at his command; but it was an off day for every Rockaway man.

Thursday the second Myopia and the second Meadowbrooks play for the Newport cups.

The teams, handicaps, and summaries to-day were as follows:

Meadowbrook. First—1, W. C. Eustis, (3 goals;) 2, T. Hitchcock, Jr., (8 goals;) 3, C. C. Baldwin, (6 goals;) 4, B. F. Nicol, (8 goals;) total handicap, 25 goals.

Rockaway First—1, J. S. Smith, (6 goals;) 2, J. E. Cowdin, (9 goals;) 3, G. P. Eustis, (5 goals;) 4, R. Francke, (4 goals;) total handicap, 24 goals.

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Team.	Made by	Time.
1	Meadowbrook	Hitchcock	7:30
2	Meadowbrook	Hitchcock	1:30

Overtime—11 minutes 45 seconds.

SECOND PERIOD.

3	Meadowbrook	Baldwin	7:30
4	Meadowbrook	Eustis	11:00
5	Meadowbrook	Eustis	1:00

Overtime—30 seconds.

THIRD PERIOD.

6	Meadowbrook	Hitchcock	1:00
7	Meadowbrook	Baldwin	8:15
8	Meadowbrook	Eustis	4:00

Overtime—6 minutes 45 seconds.

Meadowbrooks made 8 goals and lost a half by penalty—score, 7½. Rockaways received a goal by handicap, and lost a half on penalty—score, ½ goal. Referee—Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr. Timekeeper—Mr. H. K. Vingut.

ASAHI WINS THE DURYEA CUP.

The English Boat Rosemary Improved by Changes Made in Her Fin.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—The Asahi, owned by Hayard Thayer of Boston, won the gold cup given by Mrs. H. B. Duryea for thirty-footers. It is the finest trophy of the season. The second and third prizes, silver cups, also given by Mrs. Duryea, were won respectively by Mr. Duryea's Vaquero and Ralph N. Ellis's Hera. There was a good breeze and the general conditions were the best of the season.

The wind was from the southwest, and the Dyer's Island course, of eighteen miles, was chosen. It was a free run out and a dead beat to windward back. The yachts made a beautiful start at 2:35, though the Dorothy, which was poorly handled by Frederick Davies and Alfred Vanderbilt, lost a minute and a half in getting off. The Englishboat Rosemary, which has had her fin set back twelve inches and loaded everybody by going to the front at once and leading her load the very near the turn, when both the Vaquero and Hera passed her.

The turn was made as follows: Hera, 3:20:55; Vaquero, 3:21:02; Rosemary, 3:21:10; Esperanza, 3:21:15; Maxine, 3:21:25; Wawa, 3:21:25; Puck, 3:22:05; Dorothy, 3:22:20.

The Vaquero and Asahi began a contpoint and outfoot their rivals at once as they began the beat home, and made a pretty race together. The Rosemary lost ground somewhat, but it was evident that she had been greatly improved by her change. The feature was well in the lead toward the close of the race, but Duryea did a poor piece of work under the Jamestown shore by failing to lay a good course for the line and having, therefore, to make an extra tack. The time was as follows:

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Asahi, Bayard Thayer	4:41:00	2:06:00
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	4:42:50	2:07:20
Hera, R. N. Ellis	4:42:50	2:07:50
Puck, E. D. Morgan	4:43:12	2:08:32

AID FOR CUBAN PATRIOTS

ANOTHER FILIBUSTERING BAND LANDED ON THE ISLAND.

The Spanish Troops Unable to Prevent Reinforcements Reaching the Forces of the Insurrection—The Expedition Just Reported an Important One, but the Place from Which It Sailed Unknown—A War Prisoner to be Shot.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—Notwithstanding the activity of the warships engaged in patrolling the coast of the island, the landing of filibustering expeditions continues, and within the past few months the insurgents have in this way received much aid from sources outside the island.

The latest expedition to safely land has got ashore on the coast of Pinar del Rio, and the members and the supplies they brought with them are now with the rebels. The news of the landing of this expedition reached here late this evening. It is said that the expedition was an important one, though the place from which it sailed is not stated.

Basilio Soler, a prisoner of war, will be shot to-morrow in the Cabana Fortress for the crime of rebellion.

The news received concerning the movements of the Spanish troops in the province of Pinar del Rio is unimportant.

MANY ARRESTS IN SPAIN.

Republicans Accused of Tempting the Troops to Mutiny.

BARCELONA, Aug. 18.—Ever since the recent rioting in this city, the authorities have been on the alert to prevent a recurrence of the disorders. A close watch has been kept on certain Republicans, who, in connection with other members of the party throughout Spain, were believed to have been active in fomenting the late disturbances.

As a result of this surveillance, Señores Martí and Ribot, both Republican members of the Cortes, and fifteen others were today arrested. It is charged that they are implicated in a conspiracy having for its object the creation of disorders in connection with the coming embarkation of reinforcements for the army in Cuba. It is believed that the Republicans have made attempts to tamper with the loyalty of the troops, and sought to induce them to mutiny rather than to serve with the colors in Cuba.

This plan is thought to have been effectively frustrated, and no trouble is apprehended when the 6,000 men destined for service in Cuba are dispatched to the island.

MUST SALUTE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

So Says Capt. Smith, Just Returned from the Island of Cuba.

According to Capt. Smith of the British steamship Ardanrose, which arrived Sunday from Cuba, at Philadelphia, all vessels in Cuban waters are required to dip their colors to Spanish gunboats.

Despite the utmost vigilance on the part of the Spaniards, Capt. Smith says that filibusters are daily landing and supplying the needed arms and ammunition to the Cubans who are fighting in the western end of the island.

The Ardanrose touched at Cardenas, Sagua, St. Jago, Daiguiri, and Havana, and reports that while there was no fighting in the vicinity of any of these places, the flames from burning plantations could be seen, showing that the insurgents were not far distant.

A small Spanish gunboat ran alongside the steamship at Sagua three times during one night, her officers on each occasion asking what she had on board and where she was bound.

The Ardanrose dipped her flag to another gunboat which ran out from a secluded place near Cape Maysi, and she was not intercepted.

Is This Another Filibuster?

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 18.—Wild rumors are in circulation here as to the nature of the cargo carried by the barkentine Herbert Fuller, which sailed hence yesterday, ostensibly for Rosario. The same stories were afloat shortly after the Fuller arrived here with the three murdered victims on board. They are to the effect that the vessel is only partly loaded with lumber, of which there is no more than enough to conceal a cargo of provisions and war supplies intended for Cuban rebels, and that she is bound for the Cuban coast.

JOHN DILLON DENOUNCED.

An Attack on His Party by the Supporters of Timothy Healy.

DUBLIN, Aug. 18.—At a meeting of the supporters of Mr. Timothy Healy, held in this city to-night, a resolution was adopted denouncing the coming Nationalist Convention as a mere attempt of Mr. John Dillon to bolster up his own leadership and to promote his personal ambition. Another resolution was adopted expressing satisfaction that the Irish Land bill had been passed by Parliament.

Mr. Healy declared that so long as Mr. Dillon was at the head of the Nationalists the party would never achieve success.

Mr. Murphy, the Chairman, denounced the convention as a delusion and a snare for Irishmen in foreign countries.

DEVANY'S LIFE IN PRISON.

He Says It Was Too Terrible to Admit of Description.

GLASGOW, Aug. 18.—Thomas Devany, the Irish dynamiter, who was sentenced in Edinburgh in 1883 to serve a term of life imprisonment, and was released from Portland Prison yesterday, has arrived here.

Devany says that John Daly will be set at liberty next week. He had no knowledge of any of the important events which had occurred outside the prison walls during his incarceration, and expressed great surprise at hearing that Parnell was dead.

Devany said to friends with whom he talked that his prison life was an experience too awful to admit of description. During the whole of his imprisonment, he said, he never once had the slightest chance to escape.

Emperor Francis Joseph's Birthday.

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—To-day was the sixty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Emperor Francis Joseph. In accordance with custom his Majesty conferred several decorations on prominent personages, including Count Goluchowski, the imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, who received the decoration of the Military Order of the Tolson d'Or, (Golden Fleece,) the oldest and most prized of the Austrian orders. This order was founded by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1429.

A Royal Betrothal Announced.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A news agency dispatch published here makes the announcement as an absolute fact that the Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, has been betrothed to Princess Helene, third daughter of the Prince of Montenegro.

The Prince of Naples is in his twenty-seventh year, and Princess Helene is twenty-three. It was announced in February last with equal positiveness that Princess Helene had been betrothed to King Alexander of Servia.

No More Rioting in Belfast.

BELFAST, Aug. 18.—The city is perfectly quiet to-day, and there is a total absence of popular excitement or any other outward trace of the rioting which occurred yesterday. Of the persons arrested for participation in yesterday's disturbances, two Nationalists were sentenced, one to one month's imprisonment and the other to two months for assaulting the police, and a number were discharged with fines.

Intense Heat in Russia.

ODESSA, Aug. 18.—Abnormal heat, similar to that which has prevailed in the United States, is prevailing throughout South Russia. The heat is so intense that all out-door work is frequently suspended. During the three weeks which have been marked by the high temperature the mortality has increased from 27,000 to 45,000, as compared with the preceding three weeks.

Reviewed by Emperor William.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The Emperor reviewed the First Guards at Potsdam to-day, and addressed the regiment upon the subject of the battle of Gravelotte, of which today is the twenty-sixth anniversary, and in which the First Guards took part. His Majesty delivered his usual speech, ending with the words "I expect your absolute obedience to the King."

GETTING READY FOR SARATOGA.

Mr. Platt Marshaling All of His Lieutenants for Action.

The Republican situation in this State is getting decidedly interesting, and will be at white heat by Sunday, when most of the party managers will be in Saratoga, shaping things for the opening of the convention on Tuesday. Mr. Platt is going to Saratoga on Saturday. Chairman Hackett will go up either Friday or Saturday. They will probably find the headquarters of Candidates Fish and Aldridge in full blast when they get there.

Mr. Platt was busy yesterday consulting with a lot of his lieutenants. He did not go to Manhattan Beach for the night, but went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel after business hours and talked with the visiting statesmen.

Congressman James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo and Congressman B. B. Odell, two gubernatorial candidates, in a quiet way were in the city, and they both saw Mr. Platt.

Warner Miller was here, but he did not see Platt. The plan of the Platt managers is to keep Mr. Miller and his delegates out of the convention, and they mean to do it.

In the Third District of Oneida Charles W. Hackett's opponents claim the defeat of his delegates. Mr. Hackett, however, insists that his men were elected, and it is probable that Mr. Platt's Committee on Contested Seats will see to it that Mr. Hackett's men are recognized, for this is to be more than ever a Platt convention.

As to the race for the Gubernatorial nomination, it was evident yesterday, as it has been for some days, that Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge has the lead so far as the number of delegates secured are concerned; but there are many who adhere to the belief that Gov. Morton will finally agree to run and will be renominated.

This will save Mr. Platt the trouble of deciding which of his lieutenants he will favor for the nomination. Speaker Fish's friends are still making many claims.

HIS BOOM IS IN GOOD CONDITION.

T. L. Woodruff Entertains the Kings County Republican Delegates.

Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn last evening entertained the Kings County delegates to the Republican State Convention at his home, 70 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. Commissioner Woodruff wishes the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor this Fall, and the reception was given in order that the delegates might become acquainted with him and with each other.

As the Republican County Committee had unanimously indorsed Commissioner Woodruff for the nomination, there is no factionalism in his support, and the Willis-Wurster and Worth-Buttling factions were both well represented at the reception.

City Works Commissioner Willis was present, as was also Sheriff Buttling, the personal representative of ex-Senator Jacob Worth.

There were also present T. Alfred Vernon, Michael J. Dady, Justice William W. Goodrich, Jacob Brenner, Congressman Dennis M. Hurley, Aldermen Joseph R. Clark and David Stewart, District Attorney Foster L. Backus, Sheriff B. Dutcher, Theodore Cocheu, Alfred H. Hodges, and ex-Senator Charles H. Russell.

Nearly every one of the ninety-two delegates invited responded, and the reception considered a political as well as a social success.

Commissioner Woodruff was assisted by Mrs. Woodruff in receiving his guests. The house was handsomely decorated with bunting and potted plants, and music was furnished by an orchestra of stringed instruments. There was no speechmaking, the entire affair being of an informal character.

"This is not intended as a political boom for myself," said Commissioner Woodruff to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "It is merely a social affair. Of course I hope to be nominated for Lieutenant Governor at Saratoga, and I presume these delegates are friendly to me; but no instructions are to be given. So far as the Governorship is concerned, the strongest candidates are Aldridge, Fish, and Wadsworth. I don't know who will receive Kings County's vote."

"We are all going to vote for Commissioner Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor," said T. Alfred Vernon, "and for Governor we will vote as Mr. Woodruff says. We are going to look out for his interests first."

The reception was concluded about 10 o'clock.

ALDRIDGE INDORSED.

The Organization Wins in Amsterdam by but a Single Vote.

FONDA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—At the convention of the Montgomery County Republicans this afternoon the following delegates were elected to the State Convention: Assemblyman Edward L. Schmidt, Mayor William A. Fisher, and John W. Candee of Amsterdam; Leonard F. Fish of Glen, Henry T. Sammons of Canajoharie, John D. Wendell of Minden, and Fred C. Engelhardt of St. Johnsville; Alternates—Richard Murphy, W. W. Lindsay and A. J. Maynard of Amsterdam, Silas W. Horning of Glen, Willis Bullock of Canajoharie, William Dillenbeck of Palatine, and Stephen J. Scudder of St. Johnsville.

A resolution was adopted that the delegates favor George W. Aldridge for Governor.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Republican primaries in this city last night to elect delegates to the County Convention were hotly contested between the regular organization and the local branch of the McKinley League. The regular organization won by one majority, having twenty-one out of the forty-one delegates. The league favors Saxton for Governor.

Anti-Platt Victory in Jefferson.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Delegations which represent opposition to the "machine" were elected to the State Republican Convention from Jefferson County today. Walter Zimmerman was renominated for Assembly from the First District and C. J. Clark from the Second. The First District Convention instructed its delegates for Saxton or Roberts for Governor and the Second District instructed for Saxton alone. The delegates are: First District—Joseph Mullin, E. R. Brown, Walter Zimmerman, George H. Strough, Harrison Fuller, and L. S. Pitkin. Second District—C. J. Clark, W. S. Augsbury, George E. Yost, H. A. Brockway, Samuel D. Cooper, and P. V. Poor.

Congressman Payne Renominated.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Congressional Convention of the Twenty-eighth District held here to-day, renominated Sereno E. Payne by acclamation. The session was a very brief one, and the district was fully represented.

Justice Woodward Renominated.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Eighth Judicial District Republican Convention today nominated Judge Woodward, for election to the Supreme bench, to succeed himself.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—8:05 A. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Ryder Avenue; J. J. Barnett; coal yard; no damage.

—9:05 A. M.—163 West Street; John M. Emmons; liquors; Bennett & Hall and others; total damage, $21,000.

—10:50 A. M.—139 Essex Street; Charles Feder; damage trifling.

—12:45 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Locust Avenue; De La Vergne Ice Company; damage, $150.

—1:25 P. M.—1,980 Webster Avenue; dwelling; A. S. Wright; damage, $150.

—7:40 P. M.—1,008 First Avenue; Yee Lee; laundry; damage, $50.

—8:30 P. M.—317 East Tenth Street; Minnie Steinberg; damage, $5.

—9:30 P. M.—24 James Slip; Teresa Capola; tenement; no damage.

M'KINLEY TO THE NEGROES

CONGRATULATES THE COLORED PEOPLE ON THEIR PROGRESS.

Incidentally Gives Thanks for Honorary Membership in a Military Organization—The United States, He Says, Want Neither Cheap Money Nor Cheap Labor—No Possible Advantage to be Gained by the Free Coinage of Silver.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Major McKinley is in the best of health and spirits since he returned from Cleveland. "I never felt better in my life than I do to-day," he exclaimed, when he stepped out on his veranda this morning. He had been reading a number of cheering letters, and that fact, coupled with his very satisfactory talk with Mark Hanna at Cleveland yesterday, may have had something to do with his excellent spirits.

Major McKinley took a drive with Gen. and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford this morning and they remained at the home for luncheon.

The L'Ouverture Rifles, a handsomely uniformed, well-drilled military company composed of colored men, came on a special train from Cleveland, with a large number of their friends, to call on Major McKinley early this afternoon. They marched behind their own band from the station to the McKinley residence. H. C. Smith, a colored member of the Ohio Legislature, addressed Major McKinley on behalf of the visitors and presented him with a certificate of honorary membership in the rifles, the first one ever issued. Replying to Mr. Smith and acknowledging the compliment of honorary membership in the L'Ouverture Rifles, Major McKinley said:

Mr. Smith and My Fellow-Citizens: It gives me extreme pleasure to meet and greet this company of rifles and my colored fellow-citizens of the City of Cleveland and of Northern Ohio, and I prize no honor from your hands more than that your race this year, as in all the years past, stands faithfully to the Republican cause, which, I believe, is the cause of our country. [Applause.]

I do not forget—no man can forget—that, whether in war or in peace, the race which you represent never turned its back on the glorious old flag and Stars and Stripes. [Great and cries of "Hurraa for McKinley!"] When that great civil war commenced, no man could tell what its outcome would be in regard to its effect upon your race. There were those who believed that it must result in the abolition of human slavery. There were those who believed otherwise. The result was the immortal proclamation of emancipation, by the best friend you ever had—Abraham Lincoln, [tremendous cheering,] whose name you will cherish and revere forever and forever more. James G. Blaine once said that the first instinct of an American was equality—equality of right, equality of privilege, equally of political power. That sentiment long ago found expression in the Constitution of the United States, and the people of this country placed in that great instrument, where it had never been before, and where, under God, it shall ever remain, civil and political equality to every citizen everywhere beneath the flag. [Applause.]

I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the splendid progress that your race has made since emancipation. You have done better; you have advanced more rapidly than it was believed possible at the time; you have improved greatly the educational advantages which you have had. Your people everywhere, North and South, are accumulating property, and to-day you stand as among the most conservative of the citizens of this great Republic. [Applause.] I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart on the advancement you have already made, and I sincerely wish for you and your race, fellow-citizens of a common country, the highest realization of your hopes and of your prayers. [Great applause.]

We are now engaged in a political contest, and your presence in such vast numbers here to-day evidences the interest which you have in the public questions that are now engaging the attention of the American people. We have a great country, and we must keep it great. The post which the United States must occupy, both in wages and industries, and in the integrity of its finances and currency, must be at the head of the nations of the earth. [Loud applause.] To that place of honor, the people of the country must restore it this year. They have the opportunity that they have wished for since 1892; will they meet it in this year 1896? [Cries of "They will."]

We want in the United States neither cheap money nor cheap labor. [Great cheering.] We will have neither the one nor the other. [Applause.] We must not forget that nothing is cheap to the American people which comes from abroad, when it entails idleness upon our own laborers. [Tremendous applause.]

We are opposed to any policy which increases the number of unemployed in the United States, even if it does give us cheaper foreign goods; and we are opposed to any policy which degrades a dollar, that is not an honest dollar. [Applause.] If free coinage means a one-hundred-cent dollar, equal to a gold dollar, as some of its advocates assert, we will then then have cheap dollars, but dollars just like these we now have, and which will be as hard to get; in which case free coinage will not help the debtor or make it easier for him to pay his debts.

My countrymen, the most un-American of all appeals observable in this campaign is the one which seeks to array labor against capital, employer against employed. It is most unpatriotic and is fraught with the greatest peril to all concerned. We are all political equals, and equal in political privilege, and dependent upon each other and the prosperity of the one is the prosperity of the other. [Great cheering.]

It is as Mr. Lincoln said to the committee from the Washington's association of New-York in the campaign of 1864: "Property is the fruit of labor. Property is desirable. It is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let no man who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus, by example, assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for this call of greeting and congratulations. I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me the first honorary member of your organization, I assure you it will give me pleasure to meet each one of you personally. [Great applause.]

Gen. and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford of New-York, who had been here since last evening, left this afternoon for the East. Major McKinley drove them to the station. Gen. Woodford says the most effective campaign literature the people are getting this year are the speeches which Major McKinley makes to the delegations which come to see him at his home in Canton.

EIGHT HUNDRED SIGNED THE CALL.

Uprising of Sound-Money Democrats in Wisconsin.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 18.—Chairman Bynum and Secretary Wilson of the National Democratic Executive Committee arrived from Chicago this morning. A telegram from Baltimore to Mr. Bynum states that W. Cabell Bruce, Roger Cull, Joseph Packard, Jr., Isador Rayner, Daniel Miller, Randolph Barton, John M. Nelson, T. K. Worthington, Conway Sams, Pembroke Lee, and Thomas Leigh Bonsal will all support a third ticket and are very desirous of its nomination.

So it is now certain that Maryland will retrace the steps which some of the leaders took against the third ticket. John K. Cowan of Maryland will support McKinley in the absence of a third ticket, it is said.

Mr. Bynum says that there seems to be a belief in some quarters that a third ticket will not be placed in the field. He says further that such a supposition is out of the question, and a ticket will be nominated just as sure as a convention meets.

One of the greatest acquisitions to the third ticket, the leaders say, is ex-Gov. Jones of Alabama, who is out flat-footed for sound money and a Democratic sound-money ticket.

National Headquarters has received the official call for a convention sent out by E. B. Usher of Wisconsin. After Mr. Usher went back home from the Indianapolis conference, his enemies and the free-silver newspapers twitted him with the prophecy that he could not get a Corporal's guard to sign the call. It did not take him long to issue a call signed by 800 of the leading citizens of the State, and it has just reached headquarters. It is headed by Gen. Bragg.

OUTLOOK IN TWO STATES.

Report at Republican Headquarters on Delaware and Tennessee.

At Republican National headquarters yesterday former Senator Anthony Higgins of Delaware discussed the political situation in his State. Said he:

"I think matters in Delaware are looking very favorable for Republican success. It is a general feeling among the Republicans that there should be but a single Electoral ticket, for McKinley and Hobart. The desire for this single ticket is shared by the sound-money Democrats, who are likely to cast a very decisive vote for our candidate."

Gen. R. F. Patterson of Tennessee, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue, said that the result in his State was doubtful:

"Tennessee has been regarded as a doubtful State, but there is such a strong sound-money movement among the Democrats that no one can tell what is going to happen," he said. "There are over 1,000 of these sound-money Democrats in Memphis alone who will not support Bryan. You understand that it is hard work to get Southern Democrats to go clear over and vote the Republican ticket, but they can refuse to support Bryan with a clear political conscience."

Chairman Hanna is expected at headquarters this morning. In a bulletin from headquarters yesterday the members in charge said:

"The Chairman comes here on no special mission, but simply in pursuance to his plan of dividing his time between the Eastern and Western headquarters. He will remain here during the remainder of the week at least, and possibly a day or two longer, should it be deemed advisable."

VERMONT SOUND-MONEY MEN.

Delegates Sent to Indianapolis and an Electoral Ticket Nominated.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Aug. 18.—The sound-money Democrats met here in State Convention to-day, and chose these delegates to the Indianapolis Convention: W. H. Creamer, Bethel; Major J. W. Gordon, Barre; Wells Valentine, Bennington; E. E. Brooks, Brattleborough; Elisha May, St. Johnsbury; Henry Gillette, Richmond.

The following were chosen as candidates for Presidential Electors: W. H. Childs, Brattleborough; James H. Williams, Bellows Falls; R. W. Johnson, Montgomery; D. F. Fulton, Newbury.

Resolutions were adopted declaring unswerving loyalty to the principles outlined in the Democratic State Convention platform, and cordially indorsing the address of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party, issued yesterday. Gen. Tracey of Albany, Col. John R. Fellows of New-York, and Franklin Pierce of New-York addressed the convention briefly, and Mayor John W. Gordon of Barre also made a short speech.

THE A. P. A. ACTIVE.

Examining the Records of All Candidates for Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Secretary Palmer of the A. P. A., speaking of a report that the supreme officers of the association had sent a communication to Major McKinley, said to-day:

"There is no truth in the rumor that the supreme officers of the A. P. A. know of any communication had with any of the Presidential candidates. They are, however, making a searching investigation into the records of all nominees for Congress as to how they stand or may have stood in the matter of sectarian appropriations, the restriction of pauper immigration, and other questions in the A. P. A. platform.

Wanamaker Favored for Senator.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 18.—The Republicans of York County in convention to-day unanimously indorsed Congressman James A. Stahle for renomination. The platform adopted denounces the free coinage of silver as a "conspiracy against the financial credit and honor of the United States." Candidates to the Legislature favorable to ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker for United States Senator were nominated.

No Fusion for Georgia Republicans.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 18.—The Republican State Executive Committee has decided not to put out a State ticket. It was also decided not to fuse with the Populists, and the individual members of the Republican Party will vote as they please in the State election.

PEASANTS' WEDDING AT VOLKSFEST.

Good Shooting by Capt. Berckmann and Henry Behnke.

Rain interfered seriously with the arrangements at the Plattdeutsche Volksfest in Union Hill Schuetzen Park yesterday. Prior to the time when it began, large crowds went from all sections of New-York and neighboring cities and towns. A number of other German Volksfest organizations had arranged to pay their respects to the Low Germans, and of these some of the largest organizations were present. Others deferred their visit until to-day or next Sunday.

The visiting societies were the Cannstatter Volksfest Verein of New-York, the Bavarian Volksfest Verein of New-York, the Plattdütsch Volksfest Vereen of Brooklyn, the Plattdütsch Vereen of Hudson County, N. J., and Hessischer Volksfest Verein of New-York. All were extended a cordial welcome by President Ernst Kuhlmann on behalf of the Plattdütsch Volksfest Vereen of New-York, and were entertained by the officers, after which the Reception and Entertainment Committees took them in charge and provided for them bounteously.

As on previous days, there was more than sufficient amusement to entertain the crowds. The improved buildings resulting from the fire last Winter demonstrated their advantages in caring for the large crowds. There was ample shelter for all, and shortly after the rain had ceased the features of the day's programme were resumed. The North German peasants' wedding festival took place shortly after 2 o'clock P. M., and the old-country dances and sports incidental to these festivities were enjoyed by the assemblage.

The fireworks were especially elaborate. There were many set pieces, the first being a mammoth column dedicated to the Fritz Reuter Home for the Aged and Indigent.

The contest for shooting king resulted in a tie between Capt. Emil Berckmann of the Hoboken Independent Schuetzen Corps and Henry Behnke of Hansa Company, No. 15, of the Germania Schuetzen Bund of Washington Rifles, New-Jersey. Both marksmen made scores of 50 points out of a possible 54 on the ring target. The tie will be decided by another contest to-day, after which the winner will be crowned as shooting king.

This is Coronation Day, and the winners of the various shooting and bowling contests will receive the prizes offered. The Volksfest after to-day will be adjourned until next Sunday, when the festival will be terminated.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Dr. William C. Benedict.

Dr. William C. Benedict of 70 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, died Monday at Pine Hill, N. Y., of heart disease, aggravated by the excessive heat of last week.

Dr. Benedict was seventy-seven years old and had been a practicing physician forty-five years. He was born in Schenectady, N. Y., and, after going through a preparatory school, entered Union College. Upon being graduated he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he studied medicine and was graduated with honors. He served for two years as head physician in the Blockly Hospital for the Insane at Philadelphia, and then moved to Brooklyn. He was at one time physician for the Raymond Street Jail. He was a widower. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

Jerome Cochran.

Dr. Jerome Cochran, President of the Alabama State Board of Health, and Dean of the Medical Profession, died in Montgomery from kidney trouble on Monday. He was born in Tennessee in 1831.

NOTES OF STAGE PEOPLE.

—Saturday matinées of "In Gay New-York" will be resumed at the Casino next Saturday afternoon. The souvenir for the one hundredth performance, Aug. 27, will be gold and silver cyclometer charms and pendants, and for Yacht Club night, Aug. 28, miniature jeweled marine glasses. The last performance will be given Saturday evening, Aug. 29.

—Jefferson S. Leerburgher will conduct the American tour of Yvette Guilbert, which will begin in Boston Jan. 14, directly after her New-York engagement. She will sing two new English music hall compositions and the twenty new songs which she is to sing at the Scala, in Paris, when she opens there early in October.

—At the Madison Square Roof Garden to-night Adelina Reattino will sing for the first time a new song by Leona Querowze, entitled "At the Ball."

—Mme. Janauschek has been engaged for Stuart Robson's company. She will play the part of Mrs. Ponderbury in "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past."

WILL STAND BY WATSON

THE POPULISTS WILL REMAIN FAITHFUL TO THEIR CANDIDATE.

At the Meeting of the Executive Committee a Disposition Is Shown to Demand the Withdrawal of Sewall—If the Election Shall Go to the Senate, Watson's Friends Expect Their Favorite to be Successful—Double Headquarters Probable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Populist Executive Committee will stand by "Tom" Watson of Georgia. This appears to be the determination of the six members out of the nine composing the committee, who met here to-day at the Shoreham Hotel. The members present were Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina, (Chairman,) and Messrs. Sovereign, Arkansas; Reed, Georgia; Taylor, Pennsylvania; Edgerton, Nebraska, and Washburn, Massachusetts. The absentees, some of whom appeared later, were Messrs. Breidenthal, Kansas; Dore, California, and Rankin, Indiana.

There was no disguise, in any discussion or conversation, of the fact that Mr. Watson's retention on the Populist ticket might mean embarrassment for Bryan as well as for Sewall. The Populist intention, as foreshadowed by the Executive Committee of the party, is to force Sewall off the Democratic ticket or to kill his chances of success, even if his running mate, by some extraordinary combination of fortuitous circumstances and popular lunacy, should pull through.

The intensity of the Populist animosity against Sewall is not to be measured by ordinary standards. One member of the Executive Committee said to-day that he would much rather see Bryan and Hobart elected than Bryan and Sewall.

There was a deliberate purpose among many of the so-called "Middle of the Road" Populist leaders at St. Louis to tangle up the Vice Presidency nomination so as to throw the election into the United States Senate.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Gibbs of Texas, popularly known as "Barney" Gibbs, the ablest, though not the noisiest, of the coterie of Texas "Middle of the Road" men, which included "Cyclone" Davis and "Stump" Ashby, discussing this question with a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES at St. Louis, declared that, for his part, he would prefer to be nominated for Vice President rather than for President, and he thought he would stand a better show of election, because, if the result next November should be so close as to throw the determination of the matter into Congress, the Republican House of Representatives would be sure to choose a Republican President, while a free-silver Senate might be relied upon to elect a free-silver and Populist Vice President.

Gov. Gibbs had overlooked the fact (subsequently made clear in these dispatches) that by Article XII. of the Constitution the Senate's choice in such a contingency is restricted to one of the "two highest numbers on the list," and these undoubtedly would be Hobart and Sewall, even if Watson the Populist nominee, should stay to the finish. This fact being now made clear, there is a scarcely disavowed purpose on the part of the Populist leaders here to either force Sewall off the Democratic ticket or throw the whole Populist strength to Watson.

Chairman Marion Butler, in whose State of North Carolina a curious complication exists in the shape of a Republican-Populist combine on State offices, to-day: "The sentiment among Southern Democrats is rapidly beginning to change to Watson, and the outlook is that it will be more rapid in the future. You can say that the eleven votes of North Carolina will be cast for Watson."

"How do you figure that out?"

"There is no need to answer too many questions," was the quick reply of the Senator.

Senator Butler further said that in his opinion everything looked bright for the Populist ticket. Bryan and Watson, he believed, would win. Minnesota, he said, was now safe for Bryan. He regarded the fusion arrangements just made in that State as impregnable and believed similar compacts would be made in other States.

Grand Master Sovereign of the Knights of Labor was equally optimistic. He said he had come directly from Arkansas, and he regarded Bryan and Watson as "dead sure winners."

Mr. Washburn, the committeeman from Massachusetts, boldly declared that free silver was making great headway in his State, and that George Fred Williams was carrying the State before him.

But they all agreed that Sewall must be "downed."

It is understood the determination of the committee was to have headquarters at Chicago and Washington.

J. A. Edgerton, Secretary of the Populist Executive Committee, a resident of Lincoln, the home of Mr. Bryan, speaking of the charge that the Democratic candidate had been paid by silver-mine owners to advocate the cause of free coinage of silver, said that there was some talk of this kind before Senator Thurston made the statement from the newspapers, but that it was all due to the fact that Mr. Bryan had accepted invitations from various parts of the West to make speeches.

Mr. Edgerton was asked if Mr. Bryan was paid for this work, to which he replied that he was, but only from the clubs of cities that had invited him to speak. In reference to the amount of this pay, Mr. Edgerton said that it did not amount to more than $50 or $100 for each place. This fact he believes to be the origin of the story. Mr. Edgerton said: "I am absolutely sure that he received nothing from any other source, except his legal practice and his newspaper work."

Senator Butler was not ready to see newspaper men to-night until 9 o'clock. Part of his time was occupied by Senator Jones, who called at the Democratic headquarters for a final conference prior to his departure for Chicago. Of this latter conference neither Senator Jones nor Senator Butler, however, spoke. It was the impression of several gentlemen who witnessed Senator Jones's departure from the hotel, and who are familiar with his moods and attitudes, that he was not altogether pleased with the result of the interview. It was just after Senator Jones's departure that Butler received the memorandums from the press. He stated that there was no news to give out, but, having been asked a certain question several times in the course of the day, he would give his answer. He called upon Mr. Washburn of Massachusetts to read the question, which he did as follows:

"Will the committee take any action regarding the withdrawal of either Bryan or Watson from your ticket?"

"And now the answer," said Mr. Butler.

And Mr. Washburn read: "The People's Party ticket as named by the St. Louis Convention is Bryan and Watson, and that will be the People's Party ticket until the polls close in November. Mr. Bryan is as much our candidate as Mr. Watson is, and so far as this committee has power it will strive just as hard to elect one as to elect the other, and will leave nothing in its power undone to help either or both, but will not help either one at the expense of the other."

Mr. Washburn added: "While the question was propounded to Senator Butler and the reply is his, it expresses the unanimous sentiment of the members of the Executive Committee."

ALABAMA POPULISTS INDEPENDENT.

Will Make No Concessions to Regular Democrats.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 18.—G. B. Deans, Chairman of the Populist State Committee, to-day issued a call for the committee to meet in Birmingham Sept. 3.

While the call does not state the object of the meeting, it is understood that it will be for the purpose of taking action with regard to the National campaign. Prevailing opinion among the Populist leaders, as given out by themselves to-day, is that the committee will decide to put out a Bryan and Watson Electoral ticket, unless great concessions are made by the Democrats. It is certain that no concessions will be granted, and the Bryan and Watson Electoral ticket, therefore, would appear to be inevitable.

When Chairman Deans was questioned to-day he said: "I cannot tell what the committee will decide upon, but it is absolutely certain that we will not do anything that will help the Democratic Party."

The impression is that the Populist leaders will do as much against the Democratic nominees as they think their silver constituency will stand.

BRYAN AND SEWALL INDORSED.

Delaware Democrats Refuse to Adopt a Platform.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 18.—The Democratic State Convention to-day was a long-drawn-out and stubbornly fought contest, an adjournment not being reached before 7 o'clock this evening. The ticket nominated was:

Presidential Electors—John H. Rodney, New-Castle County, John Harrington, Kent; Paynter Frame, Sussex. Governor—Ebe W. Tunnell, Lewes. Congress—Levin Irvin Handy, Wilmington. The following resolution was adopted:

Pledging the Electors this day nominated to the support of the candidates, William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, nominated for President and Vice President by the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago on the 7th of July last, it presents to the thoughtful consideration of the citizens of Delaware, the high character and citizenship of the candidates nominated for the trusts which the votes of a free people alone can confer.

"The platform was a compromise, the silver men omitting a silver declaration, but getting the indorsement of the candidates.

Mr. Tunnell was a candidate for Governor in 1894, but was defeated by 1,221 votes by Joshua H. Marvil, (Rep.) who soon died. Mr. Handy is the Chairman of the Prohibition State Committee, and a supporter of Bryan and free silver. The convention was the most exciting ever held in Delaware.

At the State Convention on June 16 to nominate delegates to the National Convention, a sound-money plank was adopted.

NATIONAL TICKET IN KANSAS.

The Convention Refuses to Indorse the Bryan and Sewall Electors.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 18.—The State Convention of the National Party held here to-day, was closely divided between fusionists and Middle of the Road Men. An attempt was made to heal the breach between the two wings of the Prohibitionists by nominating the Prohibition State ticket, but this was defeated and a State ticket of members of the National Party was nominated as follows:

Chief Justice—J. R. Silvers, Topeka; Governor—Henry Douthitt, Hiawatha; Lieutenant Governor—F. Clark, Olathe; Secretary of State—T. S. Walters, Belleville; Attorney General—Mrs. Lucia O. Case, Topeka; Auditor—Levi Belknap, Pittsburg; Treasurer—James Murray, Baldwin; State Superintendent—C. H. McClerkin, Clay Centre.

The fight between the two factions of the party came up over the nomination of a candidate for Congressman at Large. The fusionists wanted the Rev. J. D. Botkin, the nominee of the Populists and Democrats, and he was nominated by a vote of 71 to 19. The "Middle of the Road" men then said that if Bryan Electors were nominated they would hold the convention and have nothing more to do with the party. To prevent this the Bryan men, who apparently were in the majority, made no opposition to the nomination of Bentley Electors, but declared openly that they would vote for Bryan and Sewall.

Wine Makers Against the Candidate.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 18.—Mr. Jones, the Democratic nominee for Governor, has written temperance letters. The German owners of vineyards and others who do not believe in prohibition have published them, to Mr. Jones hurt, and are working against him.

Sewall at Home Again.

BATH, Me., Aug. 18.—Arthur Sewall returned from New-York this morning via the Boston boat. He was driven to his residence and passed the day resting. He saw no reporters.

IT WAS LIKE AN OCTOBER DAY.

Yesterday Was the Coolest Day for a Month, and the Air Was Invigorating.

The first autumnlike day that the jaded and heat-oppressed denizens of this town have enjoyed this Summer came yesterday. The day dawned cool and comfortable, a bracing breeze blowing, and the mercury at 6 o'clock in the morning marking only 60°.

Two hours later it had only risen 2°, and people going out to their business felt like shivering a little, in the light Summer attire to which they had become wedded.

They fancied, however, that it would grow warmer as the day advanced, and this was just where the cool wave fooled them, for there was very little increase in warmth even at noon, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon it began to grow cooler, and the breeze grew more bracing than ever.

It was an October day in temperature and in wind, and the air had the peculiar crisp quality that characterizes the air in Autumn. The air had the tingling ozone in it that makes one think of Indian Summer. The low-lying clouds over in the west and northwest seemed snow clouds, and the sky above them wore a peculiar November haze.

Rain began falling about 4 o'clock, and fell rather briskly for an hour; then it cleared away, and the sun set clear. The day was the coolest of the kind enjoyed since July 17, and it was cool all over the country, except in the extreme South.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—GILSEY—George C. Gorham of Washington.

—HOLLAND—Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis.

—METROPOLE—Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio.

—PARK AVENUE—B

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.

for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD. CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 8:50 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 8:50 A. M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 8:50 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. —Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 9:20 A. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

THE WAWBEEK,

Adirondack Mountains,

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER.

Rooms can now be engaged for September; Guides, Boats, Hunting, Fishing; unsurpassed scenery, climate, Hotel, and surroundings.

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Address WAWBEEK, N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.

The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

See Time Table, Excursion Column.

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York. Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c. New and liberal management, reasonable rates, frequent trains.

LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, 71 Broadway.
GEORGE MURRAY, Manager, Long Beach, L. I.

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"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book of "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, sent upon application at 1,3, 192, 950, and 1,333 Broadway, New-York, at 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (4) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

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Bay 13th St., near beach; first-class; now open; also cottage rooms; bathing, fishing; reasonable.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

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OPEN DURING SEPTEMBER.
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SOUTH BEACH, Staten Island. Frequent Boats from foot of Whitehall St. Finest Bathing near New-York.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG.

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MOSS HILL VILLA, SO. NORWALK, CONN.—High elevation; fine view of Sound; boating, bathing, fishing near by; circulars on application; terms moderate. R. B. LAWRENCE, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

POCONASSET HOUSE MT. POCONO, PA.—Entirely new throughout; steam heat; all modern conveniences, magnificent scenery; fine walks and drives; hunting and fishing.

W. DOWLING & SON.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, and half hourly from 1:30 to 5:40; 6:30, 8:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 12:40 P. M.; special parlor car 1:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

Coney Island.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—Through trains from Brklyn Terminus, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & L. I. R. R., every 20 minutes. Round trip 25 cents.

CULVER ROUTE.—Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion Tickets, 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M.

"THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!"

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Wein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St., Brooklyn Bridge, 23d St., Hoboken, Desbrosses St. Pier, Barclay St. Pier, Pier No. 1, North River, Pier No. 8, North River, Pier No. 41, North River, Pier No. 50, North River, Pier No. 52, North River

VANDALS IN THE PARKS

BOYS PLAY HAVOC WITH GRASS AND TREES IN TOMPKINS SQUARE.

When the Park Was Opened to the People They Swarmed Over It and Did Great Damage—Tore Up the Sod to Throw at One Another and Broke Branches Off the Trees for Whips—A Charitable Act of the Park Board Abused.

Tompkins Square, one of the prettiest of the east side parks, presents a somewhat dilapidated appearance just now, while it is suffering from the exercise of philanthropy by the Park Commissioners at the close of the recent period of extreme heat, and it is said it will be a year or more before the park has recovered from the damage done by the beneficiaries of the Commissioners' good will.

Tompkins Square, which extends from Seventh Street to Tenth, and from Avenue A to Avenue B, was thrown open with the rest of the parks of the city to the people that they might find refreshment and relief from the heat on the grass night and day.

This is always one of the most popular parks in the city, and the news that its neat well-sodded grass plots were to be thrown open for a public playground spread like wildfire. It seemed that every child within a radius of miles found its way to the park, and shortly after the official announcement was given at noon, throwing the park open, the place was thronged.

There were children from Hester Street and Essex Street; it would be difficult to tell where they did not come from. There were so many older children that the babies for whom, with their mothers, the privilege was largely intended, were crowded out. The greatest number of the guests were boy hoodlums from eight to fourteen years old, and they owned the place as soon as they entered it. There were only three policemen in the park, and their hands were more than full. The crowd was beyond their control.

The boys rushed for the grass with a great shout. There was no weakness or disability incident to the heat apparent in their manners or methods. They climbed the fences of flat and twisted wire which surrounded the grass plots, they went under and they went through them. The minute they reached the grass they were ready for a fight, and with fingers and heels they dug out the sod and pelted each other. The square has the greatest number of flourishing young trees in any down-town park. These the boys climbed and cut off the lower branches for whips. The boys who could not climb the trees or who could not find unoccupied trees to climb turned their attention to the thick shrubs which line several of the paths and tore off the lower branches.

The three policemen, in the meantime, were guarding, as far as possible, the flower beds and the fountain basin with its lily pads. The trees, shrubbery, and grass were not sufficient to keep the attention of the youngsters who were in possession of the park, and those who had not at first done so turned to the fences. There are three or four rows of the tightly drawn wire running from post to post to guard the fences. The wire made an admirable gymnasium. The boys swung and turned somersaults on and leaned against them while they dug out the turf—in several places nearly to their feet. The park authorities, coming to see the result of their efforts to benefit the people, found imminent danger of the square's being wiped out of existence as a pleasure ground, and the permission to occupy the grass plots was withdrawn.

That was Saturday night. The grounds had not been open forty-eight hours, and they looked as if a cyclone had struck them. The ground was strewn with branches of trees and shrubs, the lawns, where there were not actual holes and bare ground, looked red, the grass half dead, while the hedges of shrubs, which had grown thick and close, presented many openings; the wires which formed the fences sagged in a way that gave it a tipsy effect, and in many places it was broken and pieces were carried away.

The park, when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES saw it on Tuesday, was apparently at first glance in a normal condition. An examination showed the damage done. The fences with their sagging wires and hanging ends are the most noticeable. But on closer observation it can be seen that all along the fence on the edge of the walks the sod has been dug away. Great patches of grass on the lawn looked red even in the rain; one of the younger trees has a red mark on one side, where it had been barked, and one of the flowerbeds had lost an entire row of decorative plants. A number of old residents who live around the square and take great pride in its beauty, much of which they have helped to produce, were greatly annoyed at the ravages made last week. One of them, W. Balser, sent out his two sons to assist the officers in keeping order. Speaking of the affair yesterday, Mr. Balser said:

"I think I am as charitable as any one, and I am fond of children and I like to see them have a good time, but this was no benefit to any one. I should have been delighted to have seen the mothers and children sitting out on the grass. But these children came from everywhere. They were not from the neighborhood. They were principally boys, from eight to fourteen, with no regard for anything. They had only been in the park from Friday noon until Saturday night, and in front of my place here I think two cartloads of branches of trees could have been taken away. The sisters, on the other side of the park, say that the street in front of their house was covered with sod which the boys had dug up to throw at each other."

Tompkins Square was a parade ground some fifteen years ago, and at that time Dr. Baker was one of the people who went to Albany to ask to have it made into a park.

"Tompkins Square was a howling wilderness up to the time fences were put up," says a man in authority. "The place was overrun by thousands of people. It was impossible to keep them in order. The fences were put up six or eight years ago, and since then the park has been beautified with flowers, trees, and shrubs. A few years ago $25,000 was appropriated, through the efforts of the people in the neighborhood, for asphalt walks, and about a year ago $3,000 or $4,000 more was expended. A contract is just about completed by which more improvements will be made this year. There is no place down town in which the residents take so much interest as those in that vicinity do in Tompkins Square. At one time they organized a vigilance committee to assist the officers in keeping the park orderly."

The recent rains have helped to restore the condition of the park, and it is evidently recuperating after its bad usage as speedily as possible. A few women with little children are still allowed to go on the grass, but it is difficult to persuade the boys that the privilege once given has not been taken from them. This was the only one of the parks in which the city's liberality was abused.

MAYOR WANSER FILES VETOES.

Wants Jersey City Streets Improved, but Counsels Moderation.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday ordered contracts for the improvement of Winfield Avenue, Old Bergen Road, North Street, Reservoir, Garrison, Stuyvesant, Arlington, and St. Paul Avenues; Newkirk, Dick, and Hague Streets; Neptune and Columbia Avenues; Lincoln and Grace Streets, and Prescott Place.

Mayor Wanser vetoed the resolutions ordering asphalt pavements laid in Bergen Square and on Pacific Avenue. He said that while the latter is in bad condition it is unwise to spend money in asphalting it until the viaduct to Bramhall Avenue is completed and the bridge over the Morris Canal rebuilt.

The asphalting of Bergen Square he regards as a waste of money until the continuous roadway from the boulevard through Mercer, Henderson, York, and Hudson Streets to the Pennsylvania Ferry is completed. He says the property owners of the Heights have spent a good deal of money in improving their roads, and it is the first duty of the city to give them one good, continuous road to the ferry before attempting to asphalt places like Bergen Square.

The vetoes went over under the rule. They will probably be sustained.

THE SHERIFF'S SILVER WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Tamsen's Celebration at Their Summer Home.

ELKA PARK, Greene County, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The charming villa known as Hammonia was the scene this afternoon and evening of a celebration that was full of pleasant recollections to Sheriff Edward J. H. Tamsen of New-York City and his amiable wife.

The occasion was the ringing of merry silver wedding bells in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the Sheriff. The Sheriff's Summer home here in the Catskills is one of a group occupied by prominent members of the Liederkranz Society of New-York City, who own considerable property here, and have called the place Elka Park. It was in this charming mountain retreat that the many friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Tamsen assembled to-day to do honor to the happy couple.

There was a reception in the daytime at the Sheriff's villa, which he has named Hammonia, after his native city of Hamburg, and in the evening there was a serenade and reception at the home of the Elka Park Club, in which all the members of the Elka Park Association took part.

Among those present were Lieut. Wilhelm Muller of the German Navy, the Sheriff's brother-in-law, and Mrs. Catherine Hoe, his mother-in-law, both of whom crossed the Atlantic to be present on this occasion. Others present were J. F. Rolffe, President of the association; F. W. Fink, Hugo Kafka, P. Ehrman, J. H. Poggenburg, William Keuffel, Herman Ridder, Tax Commissioner Kurth, and Reinhold Steinicke.

Sheriff Tamsen was born in 1849 in Hamburg, Germany, but he has lived in New-York City for almost a quarter of a century. He became a member of the firm of J. & C. Tamsen of 33 Avenue A, and since 1873 he has been sole proprietor of the business. The house has a banking department, and also a branch office in Hamburg.

The Sheriff from an early date has been conspicuous in political life, having been for years President of the German-American Citizens' Association, the predecessor of the Reform Union. He refused several nominations, including that for County Clerk, before he was elected Sheriff. He was appointed in 1883 by Mayor Grace as a School Commissioner, and in this position he rendered the city valuable service by introducing the fire drill, which has had excellent results among the pupils whenever fire or panic threatened them. The Sheriff proved his courage as a lifesaver soon after his appointment as a School Commissioner. He was passing the Catholic parochial school in East Fourth Street while it was afire, and hearing the cries of the children, he entered the building and rescued about a dozen children. It was this fire that suggested to him the advantage of the fire drill. The introduction into the New-York City schools of manual and physical training was also largely due to the efforts of Sheriff Tamsen.

With the support of the Committee of Seventy, the Republicans, the State Democracy, and the German-American Reform Union, he was elected Sheriff of New-York County in 1894, and he entered that office under the new law making it a salaried position.

Sheriff Tamsen's name is on the list of Vice Presidents of the sound-money meeting in Madison Square Garden, New-York, to-night, but his silver wedding celebration prevented his attendance.

CONSIDERED EVERY DOG AN ENEMY.

Cat Sprang at a Terrier in Mrs. G. A. Van Wagener's Arms.

Mrs. G. A. Van Wagener, wife of Dr. Van Wagener of Rosedale, N. J., had an unpleasant experience at the Hoboken Ferry Monday morning. She left Rosedale to visit friends in New-York, and not wishing to leave her skye terrier at home, carried it with her. When she alighted from the train she took the dog in her arms.

Passing into the waiting room of the ferry, she stood near the flower stand waiting for a boat.

It so happened that the waiting room was the home of a big black cat that had a seated antipathy to dogs of all breeds and descriptions. When the cat saw the dog in Mrs. Van Wagener's arms it climbed upon the flower stand and sprang at the dog.

The cat's claws caught in the dog's hair, and Mrs. Van Wagener took hold of the cat in order to save the dog. The cat instantly turned upon Mrs. Van Wagener, and scratched and bit her until the sleeves of her dress were torn to tatters, and her arms and hands were covered with blood.

Mrs. Van Wagener would have fared much worse had not Patrolman Haw, who was on duty in the ferry house, gone to her assistance. He seized the cat by the neck and quieted it with a tap from his club.

Mrs. Van Wagener, forgetting her own injuries, interceded for the cat's life. Patrolman Haw yielded to her entreaties, so far as to take the cat to the car yard, but there he ended its life with a bullet.

Mrs. Van Wagener fixed up the sleeves of her dress with the aid of the woman at the flower stand, and proceeded to her destination. She took the dog with her.

ARRESTED ON A STOLEN BICYCLE.

Shrenk Locked Up on a Charge of Obtaining Jewels on a Forged Check.

Edward Shrenk, alias Henry Myer, who says he lives at 182 Rivington Street, was arraigned in Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of forgery. Although only twenty-three years old, he has served two terms in prison, and will be charged with being a habitual criminal, the possible sentence for which is twenty years. He is considered one of the most persistent criminals of his class captured by the police for some time.

The specific charge against Shrenk was made by Morris Giller, a jewelry dealer of 252 Stanton Street, who says that Shrenk obtained jewelry from him to the value of $193 on July 11, and gave a check on the State Bank of 378 Grand Street for $175. Giller went with him to the bank to have the check cashed, and Shrenk slipped away, saying he would be back in a few minutes. He did not come back, and the check was pronounced worthless.

Giller next saw Shrenk Monday night riding a bicycle. He pulled him from the wheel and yelled for the police. Shrenk stabbed Giller twice in the hand before he was arrested. While being booked at the station he got away and ran out of the station, but was recaptured afterward.

Shrenk served in Elmira Reformatory for grand larceny, and when released got a bank book from a relative and obtained $315 on it. For this offense he was sentenced by Recorder Smyth to two years in Sing Sing. A number of pawn tickets were found in his possession. The bicycle which he was riding when caught was stolen. He was held for trial.

M'KAY CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

He Is Alleged to Have Sent His Wife Away and Wedded Another.

James McKay, a Nova Scotian, thirty-eight years old, of 726 Columbus Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, at the Harlem Police Court yesterday, on a charge of bigamy, and was held in $1,000 bail.

The complainant, Charlotte McKay, forty years old, of 9 West Eighty-third Street, who is also a native of Nova Scotia, alleges that she was married to McKay at Pine Grove, N. S., by the Rev. Joseph A. Gates, on Sept. 8, 1877, and that on June 11 of this year, McKay, knowing that she was still alive, was married to Anna L. Bowley by the Rev. James M. Galligan of this city, at the Church of the Holy Name. Mrs. McKay testified that she came to this city with McKay in 1879, and lived with him here until 1893, when he sent her back to Nova Scotia on account of her ill health. She remained away until a few weeks ago, and found that McKay had married Miss Bowley and was living with her in the Columbus Avenue house.

McKay denied the charge, and alleged that he was never married to the complainant, but acknowledged that he had lived with her for years without the formality of a marriage ceremony.

The complainant produced a rescript from the parish records at Pine Grove showing her marriage to McKay and a copy of the certificate of McKay's marriage to Miss Bowley.

It is said that Mrs. McKay No. 2 has every confidence in McKay, and, not believing the story of his former marriage, clings to him and will not assist in prosecuting him.

VOTED DOWN THE BOND ISSUE.

Estimate Board Did Not Favor Those for School Sites.

The Board of Estimate met in the Mayor's office yesterday and voted down the resolution offered by Controller Fitch to issue $653,281.07 of bonds for the purchase of schoolhouse sites.

Mr. Fitch's resolution provided for the purchase of the following sites:

East Forty-seventh Street	$28,300.10
Madison Street	84,979.64
Ogden Avenue	14,452.05
West Thirty-fifth Street	29,898.50
East Broadway and Scammel	234,050.07
East Nineteenth Street	134,166.19
Grove and Bedford Street	40,596.05
East Thirty-seventh Street	15,000.00
West Eighteenth Street	11,000.00
East One Hundred and Fourth Street	39,000.00
Bills of costs for securing sites	4,770.00 4,062.27 3,485.00

In each case the property has been condemned by the Supreme Court Commission, but all work on the sites will have to be stopped until the board authorizes further proceedings.

The failure to authorize this new issue of bonds is attributable to the failure to sell the other bonds on Monday. Mayor Strong stated that he is opposed to authorizing the issue of any more bonds until the present issue has been sold at or above 100.50.

Mr. Fitch said that the city needs schoolhouses and the bonds should be issued.

Mr. Barker of the Tax Department opposed the bond issue.

On a vote the Mayor, Mr. Barker, and Mr. Jeroloman voted against the bonds, and Mr. Fitch and Corporation Counsel Scott voted for the bonds.

Mr. Fitch asked if all future propositions to issue bonds would be voted down.

The Mayor, Mr. Barker, and Mr. Jeroloman said that they would vote against all similar propositions.

Other bond issues, however, were authorized as follows:

$3,000 at 3 per cent., for completing new Civil Court House in West Fifty-fourth Street.

$50,000 for asphalting streets in the annexed district.

$2,000 in 3 per cent. revenue bonds, for bridge over the Bronx River.

$26,434 for heating and ventilating School No. 37.

$50,000 for contract to build new school on City Island.

$19,850 for heating School No. 85.

$2,500 assessment bonds to pay T. C. O'Sullivan's claim for services.

$11,907 for school furnishings.

$7,734 for heating Primary School No. 30.

$4,367 for the new St. Nicholas Avenue sewer.

$2,166 to pay James J. Martin, and $2,166 to pay John C. Sheehan for expenses in hiring counsel to defend them before the Lexow committee.

The board re-leased the present quarters occupied by the Aqueduct Commission in the Stewart Building for $10,200 a year.

Virgil Bogue was appointed by the board to take charge of the work of laying the water mains in Fifth Avenue.

Acting Commissioner Gibson of the Street Cleaning Department reported that the sale of street incumbrances seized by the Bureau of Street Incumbrances had realized $18,000.

JUSTICE W. W. GOODRICH PRESIDES.

His First Day on the Bench of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Justice William W. Goodrich, who was appointed to the Supreme Court bench in Brooklyn a week ago by Gov. Morton, to succeed the late Justice Calvin E. Pratt, presided yesterday morning for the first time. He was congratulated by William Henry Hale, the lawyer who achieved some notoriety two years ago by trying to secure the impeachment of Police Justice Divver in this city.

Miss Nellie G. Robinson of Cincinnati, who has come East to practice law, was present in the courtroom, and was cordially greeted by the other lawyers. Miss Robinson was refused a notary's certificate by Gov. McKinley and carried the matter to the United States Supreme Court, which decided in her favor.

The first business before Justice Goodrich was an argument in the case of an application by President Simis of the Brooklyn Board of Charities for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Controller Palmer to certify the contract made by the Department of City Works with Thomas G. Carlin for the erection of four adjuncts to the Kings County Hospital. John A. Quintard appeared for President Simis and Corporation Counsel Burr for Controller Palmer. Each presented a brief, and decision was reserved.

The Gravesend water tax case was adjourned until Sept. 1. This is a test case, and Justice Gaynor Graves and Attorney Frederick R. Jorgenson and other taxpayers, who have refused to pay assessed water taxes because they have been paid with sewer taxes, and payment now would be a double payment. The city has threatened to shut off water from the recalcitrant taxpayers, and one object of the suit is to prevent such action.

VANDERGAW GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Alleged Forger of Charters Had Eluded the Police Since March.

David Vandergaw, who was indicted last Spring in connection with the alleged bogus charters of the Lloyds Fire Insurance Companies, surrendered himself at the District Attorney's office yesterday. The police had been looking for him for months. He had been indicted for grand larceny. Judge Cowing, in Part I., General Sessions, fixed bail at $2,000, which was furnished.

Vandergaw was said to have been the chief mover in the conspiracy that issued the alleged fraudulent charters. When the indictments were found last March he was living at Farmingdale, L. I., and immediately disappeared. He was traced to Buffalo, then to Montreal, to Detroit, where he was said to have property, and to Baltimore, where he disappeared half an hour before a New-York detective reached there. All trace of him was lost until his voluntary surrender yesterday.

USED 444 QUARTS OF MILK IN JULY.

Thomas Regan's Defense to His Wife's Suit for a Divorce.

Mrs. Jennie A. Regan, by her counsel, ex-Judge Curtis, made an application to Justice Smyth, in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, yesterday, for counsel fees and alimony in a suit against her husband, Thomas Regan, for a limited divorce.

Mrs. Regan, who lives at 719 Lexington Avenue, alleges that she was married to the defendant twenty-five years ago, and that they have eight children, the oldest of whom is twenty-one years of age, and the youngest is about seven. She charges her husband has treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner, and, had failed to properly support her. Mrs. Regan still lives in her husband's house, because she has no money with which to live elsewhere.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre appeared as counsel for Regan, and denied the charges of cruelty and non-support. He submitted for the consideration of Justice Smyth bills showing that in July Mr. Regan paid $631 for household expenses, including, among other items, 444 quarts of milk. The family used 349 quarts of milk in June.

Ex-Judge Curtis explained these extraordinary milk bills by saying that Regan had failed to provide sufficient meat and other articles of food, and the family was forced to subsist on milk.

He said that Regan was worth $300,000, and should be compelled to pay liberal allimony.

Mr. McIntyre denied that Regan was worth $300,000, and said that Mrs. Regan had depleted his fortune by extravagant living.

The lawyers were given a week within which to submit additional affidavits.

Mayor Gleason's New Civil Service.

Mayor Gleason yesterday filed the examination papers of the thirty-five men who were examined last week for appointment as poll and registry clerks and Inspectors to serve at the election this Fall. He has not announced how many of the men he will appoint, but over one-half of them failed to answer the questions satisfactorily.

My brother contracted a severe Cold, which resulted in Pneumonia. Being far removed from any physician, he resorted to JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and he believes that it was the only means of saving his life.—J. N. FRENCH, Evangelist, Palestine, Tex., Nov. 18, 1895.

If bilious, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

GUNTON ON SOUND MONEY.

ANSWER TO THE ARGUMENTS OF FREE-SILVER ADVOCATES.

The Republican Party Said to be the True Exponent of Bimetallism—The Remedy for Financial Ills Must Be Sought in Reform of the Banking System—Alfred Dolge Shows the Fallacy of Mr. Bryan's Position.

DOLGEVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Prof. George Gunton of New-York to-night addressed a mass meeting called by the Republican Club of this place. Prof. Gunton is the guest of Mr. Alfred Dolge, who presented him to a large audience assembled at Turn Halle, in these words:

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is proper that Dolgeville should open the campaign of 1896 on the part of those who oppose the doctrines embodied in the Chicago platform. Four years ago many of the best and most patriotic citizens believed it would be beneficial for the country if the system of protection were overthrown. Although under protection we had become the greatest industrial nation on earth and prosperity reigned all over the land, we were told that we should turn back and accept the theories of the Manchester school. Experience has shown us that these free-trade theories, which unquestionably developed England's foreign trade, but not its home market for agricultural interest, with us had only the effect to almost destroy our home market without increasing our foreign trade. The past four years have most forcibly convinced us that free trade is disastrous.

The Chicago platform declares unqualifiedly for the free coinage of silver. This means repudiation of all debts honestly contracted, utter destruction of confidence, National dishonor, and National bankruptcy. Destroy that confidence and you destroy two-thirds of the instruments of industry.

We find the better element of the Democratic Party and even the fanatical free trader arrayed on our side to protect the honor and credit of the Nation.

Once more the cry goes through the land: Protect the Union; protect our honor!

Prof. Gunton was applauded vigorously as he rose to address the audience. He said, in substance:

The American people are once more called upon to face the problem of rescuing the Nation from industrial destruction and financial dishonor.

As if in a moment of economic indifference, in 1892 the American people so far forgot themselves as to give Democratic statesmanship another trial, and, as you all know, with what disastrous consequences to the Nation.

And now, as if one pestilence at a time were not enough, it threatens us with both free trade and free silver, compassing, as by one single stroke, the destruction of our industries and the debasement of our money.

The one encouraging fact in the situation, however, is that the best element of the Democratic Party refuses to indorse this wholesale destructive policy.

As the free coinage of silver promises to produce the most immediate and revolutionary results, it is made the more prominent of the two issues. Hence, as the discussion proceeds, the emphasis upon the importance of the silver question is increased. Every plausible argument is employed to show that our industrial ills are due to the demonetization of silver. In short, that we are suffering from a conspiracy of capitalists and business men of the East to oppress the laborers and farmers through the cornering of the money, which the demonetization of silver made possible.

By this method of reasoning they have made themselves believe, and are trying to make the Nation believe, that after the "plutocrats" were forced out of the Democratic Party it became, in reality, the party of the poor and oppressed.

In support of this policy of helping the poor by injuring the rich, through the debasement of our money, they present certain specific arguments, which have a very convincing effect upon those who have not taken the pains to inform themselves upon the subject, and it is no reflection upon the general intelligence of the community to say that these represent a very large number.

Mr. Gunton briefly reviewed these arguments, and answered them at some length. Referring to the act of 1873, he said that actual experience has demonstrated the slightest degree impair a single dollar of standard money. On the contrary, nearly all the silver money we have has come into existence since the so-called "crime of 1873."

He said:

The free silverites tell us that the demonetization of silver stimulated the demand for gold in a corresponding proportion, which has caused the appreciation of gold and the corresponding decline in the value of silver. Here again their facts are at fault. Since 1873 the amount of gold added to the world's monetary circulation is 55 per cent. less than the amount coined during the previous seventy-two years of the century. Nor is it true that prices have been reduced 50 per cent., as Bryan and other free silverites unqualifiedly affirm. According to the facts collected by the Finance Committee of the Senate, the general average price in 1891 were only 3 per cent. less than in 1860 and 1861. Eighteen hundred and sixty-one was the last year before 1879 that prices were on a gold basis.

Mr. Bryan and his party lay great stress on their claim as bimetallists. We, too, are bimetallists. But if free coinage of silver would defeat bimetallism we have a right to demand that they abandon their claim for free coinage of silver or else frankly admit that they are false to bimetallism.

In order to sustain their claim as honest bimetallists, Mr. Bryan and his followers are bound to show that, with the free coinage of 53-cent silver dollars, gold will stay in circulation. In reality, we are the true bimetallists, and they are the monometallists, fraudulently masquerading in the garb of bimetallism. I have received a great many letters within the last two months asking what is meant by 16 to 1. It simply means that Congress passed a law that a silver dollar should weigh sixteen times as much as a gold dollar.

Prof. Gunton referred to Mr. Bryan's recent speech in Madison Square Garden as a good sample of how free-silver orators substitute rhetoric for logic and sentiment for fact. Prof. Gunton reviewed at some length the disasters that would result from free silver, and said:

The more closely we examine the demands for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, the clearer it becomes that it is an uneconomic heresy, founded on misstatements of fact, erroneous reasoning, and financial fanaticism.

True relief for our financial ills must be sought in constructive reform of our banking system.

For true revenue reform we must look to such a rational revision of the tariff as shall afford adequate protection to our domestic industries and secure ample revenues for the needs of the Government. These questions are pressing for the application of the best statesmanship of the Nation.

But in order that these National reforms may be accomplished and the prosperity and progress of the country be re-established, the threatening avalanche of free silver must first be prevented.

Prof. Gunton's address was listened to with market attention, and his utterances frequently were applauded.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN

Ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, who has been in the city for several days, started for Boston yesterday afternoon to visit some friends. He may make one or more silver speeches while there.

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Dwight Lawrence came down from Palenville in the Catskills yesterday to vote at last night's Republican primaries. Mr. Lawrence, who is Dean of the Republican Sage Corps, always goes to Palenville in June, and remains until about September. His health was never better than it is now, and he looks like an athlete. He always comes to the city to vote at primaries, whether there is a fight on hand or not.

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Ex-Police Commissioner John McClave, looking spruce and active, is often seen about the Republican headquarters, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, chatting with the politicians.

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The quietest place in New-York yesterday was the silver headquarters in the Hotel Bartholdi. But for the activity of the hotel employes, spiders might easily construct their webs on some of the desks. Treasurer St. John was at Fire Island, Press Agent Bayard was at home. Mr. Teall has been in the country for several days. A few visitors straggled in to see what the silver shop was like and found nothing to interest them.

Dead from a Fall While Intoxicated.

Daniel Taggert, fifty-eight years old, a coal peddler of 414 East Twenty-fifth Street, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from a fracture of the skull and shock caused by a fall. Taggert stabled his horse at 442 East Twenty-sixth Street, and while feeding the animal Monday he fell a distance of seven feet, striking upon the back of his head. Taggert was intoxicated at the time of his accident.

Arrivals from Europe.

Among the passengers that arrived on the Allan Line steamship State of Nebraska yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Abbott, Capt. Greig, George T. Hewlett, the Rev. R. P. Hills, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. John Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Richards, Capt. L. Stewart, Donald Campbell, Murdoch Campbell, Ronald Lockhart, Robert G. Logan, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Mowatt.

Judgment Against Congressman Quigg

Judgment for $157 was docketed yesterday against Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg in favor of Channing S. Timberlake, for a fire loss under a policy issued by Whipple & Co., who failed a few weeks ago, as attorneys for the Bankers and Merchants' Fire and Marine Underwriters, of which concern Mr. Quigg was an underwriter. The judgment was obtained in the City Court.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

If statistics of illustrative signs should be taken in New-York it is probable that the one found to predominate would be that showing some kind of a representation of the human tooth. They are to be seen everywhere and in all sizes and conditions. Usually the favorite method of advertising in this way seems to be with a gilt tooth in varying degrees of magnitude. Sometimes they are placed firmly in position, sometimes they sway in the breeze, and again the fact that the tooth or the tooth doctor is American is made plain by the figure of a spread eagle with the tooth suspended in his bill. A Fourteenth Street dentist has a more unpleasant advertisement at the front entrance to his establishment in a small glass case half full of genuine teeth, which presumably he has extracted. The sign of the automatic jaws—two sets of teeth which are made to open and shut apparently without rhyme or reason before the public gaze—is unpleasantly familiar. This sign has reference to the more mechanical work of dentistry. But all these signs, which would appear to indicate that the people of the city were interested in nothing so much as in having their teeth extracted and replaced, are contradicted by the best dentists of the city, though people as a rule associate a dentist's office with the unpleasant thought of having a tooth pulled.

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"Extracting teeth is not our work; we do not destroy—we preserve," the better class of dentists say with almost one voice. Dentistry has become one of the most serious of sciences. An up-town physician of acknowledged reputation has studied medicine to assist him in the thorough knowledge of his chosen profession. He is a surgeon, and he is a mechanical genius. Talents and accomplishments in those lines are necessary, people say who believe in dentistry. The cleanliness in this office is a point strongly accented. The doctor as he finishes using an instrument drops it into a dish containing an antiseptic fluid, from which it is removed and cleaned by one of his young women assistants. If he has patients of phthisical tendencies, one set of instruments is set apart for their use, notwithstanding the antiseptic treatment of all instruments. One set of instruments is kept purposely for the use of one man. Another thing representing high art in the profession is the use of thimble fingers. The little thimble that goes on the finger like a thimble. From the end of the thimble is a round projection half as large as a lead pencil, with a crooked end which has a knob upon it. It is perhaps two inches long and is used in lieu of the doctor's finger. He has found from experience that a patient what this is more agreeable. Like many dentists, he has no outside sign, and his patients come to him only by special recommendation. It is a favor to the patient, not to the doctor. "It is the same with physicians who receive $10 and $20 for office calls," says a professional man. "One of them might treat a patient who visited his office, but if he was asked to make a house call there would be some courteous excuse. The doctor will not call until he is well posted in regard to who and what his new patient is."

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"One of the most brilliant diamonds I ever saw," says an admirer of the precious stone, "was on Staten Island. I had taken a train leading to the east side of the island. I sat in a cross seat, and just opposite me was, I think, the most disreputable-looking old woman I ever saw. She looked as if she might have been a rag picker. She was dirty and untidy, and her face was repulsive, without a trace, so far as I could tell, of refinement or good looks. But on one hand she wore a ring in which was set this beautiful diamond. It was in a filigree setting of yellow gold, and was so beautiful that it could hardly keep my eyes from it. I should have liked to know more about her, who she was, if she had ever belonged to a good family, and how she came by that diamond."

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Nell is a dog. She has a special delight for taking walks with members of the family. This pleasure is not granted her as often as she would like. That is not because she is left behind, but from the inability of the members of the family to keep walking constantly, which would be Nell's idea of perfect happiness. One day the weather, the atmospheric conditions, everything, even to her own feelings, seemed to tell Nell that a walk would be an unusual pleasure. She went to one of her numerous mistresses and said so as plainly as a dog could say anything. Her actions spoke louder than words could. It was no go. The lady had no time to be discouraged. She stopped, evidently to think a moment. Then she bounded up stairs to be gone only a few moments, when she was heard again coming quietly and evidently with great caution. Straight down and into the room she came, and laid her mistress's hat, which she had found on the bed in an upper room, on her lap. There was a bird in the trimmings of the hat, but it had been carried carefully that it was not crushed at once. This is an entirely up-to-date story, and it stops before the climax is reached. It is not told whether the walk followed, but Nell's mistress says that Nell is the brightest dog that ever lived.

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"How large a place is Brooklyn?" asked a Western woman of a New-Yorker whom she met in an Eastern Summer resort. "I don't think I have ever stopped anywhere in the East that I have not found a party of Brooklyn people. They are the most pervasive people I ever saw."

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They were at the boat landing, either going home or further extending their Summer's trip. She was young and very pretty, with dark eyes, dark chestnut hair, that lay in soft rolls under her chiffon-trimmed sailor hat, and there was a deep rich shade of pink in her cheeks. He was tall and light, with a smooth face. His age and the degree of good looks he possessed are immaterial. One thing noticeable about him was the immaculate condition of the starched front of his negligée shirt. It must have been immaculate to have found favor in the sight of the young woman who stood beside him. She took in his general appearance with a careful wifely eye. There was an imperceptible speck of dust on his coat. She brushed and rubbed it with her fingers, stood back to look at it, found the result satisfactory, and drew a sigh of relief. Then a pained expression appeared on her face. She gazed fixedly at that immaculate shirt front. Yes, there was something there foreign to the shirt front as it ought to be. She hadn't a pocket, or a handkerchief. In her hands she carried a pair of kid gloves of a delicate shade, which blended with the waist she wore. She took one of them, turned the wrist of it inside out, just touched it to her red lips, and applied it to the foreign substance on that shirt front. To less interested eyes there was no change. The shirt had been immaculate before; it remained immaculate. But the contracted brows of the young woman relaxed, a peaceful expression stole over her face, and she gazed around with an air of absolute contentment.

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There was a man caught in the rain the other day. He wore a linen suit and a tall light hat. It was a cool looking suit, but its owner looked warm. He looked wet also, but the uncharitable people dressed in woolens and carrying umbrellas smiled. Another umbrellaless pedestrian, who stood beside him under a tree during the hardest part of the shower, heard him remark under his breath: "The only way to dress for the weather in this blasted country is to carry a trunk."

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She was a Presbyterian by birth, but is an Episcopalian by education. She is a teacher in a Sunday School of the latter denomination, taking charge of nearly 200 little tots in the infant class. One thing that she has taught them is the catechism, and she is proud of their proficiency. "I wish you would come in and catechize the children," she said to the rector of the church. "It will encourage them." And the rector came. He was delighted. "You have reason to be proud of these children," he said. "I have never heard the catechism better recited." The children smiled and the teacher's face glowed with pleasure. "Now, children," the rector went on, "let me see if you understand all that Miss Blank has taught you. What are you going to renounce?" "All the articles of the Christian faith," came the chorus. The rector and Miss Blank looked at each other and a strange expression crept over each face. A broad smile was appearing on the rector's face, as he turned away his head. "That comes of having a Presbyterian for a teacher," he said in a mirthful aside to Miss Blank he left the room.

ODD FELLOWS IN SESSION.

State Grand Lodge Opens Its Annual Conclave at Scottish Rite Hall.

Odd Fellows from all over the State gathered at Scottish Rite Hall, Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday to attend the annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New-York, which began there yesterday morning. There are 758 lodges in the State, and over 700 lodges were represented when Grand Master A. A. Guthrie of Albany opened the session with the ceremonies usual on such occasions. The other officers of the Grand Lodge present were S. J. Pesos of New-York, Deputy Grand Master; Hiram M. Olmsted of Corning, Grand Warden; John G. Denbert of Brooklyn, Grand Secretary; C. A. Wehr of Brooklyn, Grand Treasurer.

Among the prominent members of the order in attendance on the session yesterday morning were ex-Police Inspector George W. Dilks, Past Grand Master and Senior Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge; Jacob Stern of Buffalo, Junior Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge; Sidney L. Rowland of Brooklyn, Past Grand Master; Mortimer C. Lee, Past Grand Patriarch; ex-Police Captain Enoch Jacobs of Brooklyn, Past Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge; William A. Spooner, Past Grand Master; Charles H. Morgan, Past Grand Master; Surrogate Charles Hickey of Lockport, Past Grand Master; James P. Sanders of Yonkers, Past Grand Sire; Judge A. S. Tompkins of Nyack, William L. Young of Brooklyn, Leon Lewin, and Alderman Elias Goodman of this city.

A number of visitors from other jurisdictions were received and cordially welcomed by the Grand Master, among them were H. C. Farrar, Past Grand Master, and H. E. Parker, Past Grand Secretary, of Vermont; L. H. Fuller, Grand Master; D. R. Alling and B. F. Keith, Past Grand Masters, and John Glenn, Deputy Grand Master, of Connecticut.

The session, which opened at 9 o'clock in the morning, was devoted entirely to routine business. The Grand Master appointed Committees on Credentials, on Grand Lodge Dues, on the Grand Lodge Degree, and a committee to canvass the vote for grand officers returned from the various lodges throughout the State. The Grand Lodge degree was conferred on 150 representatives. The reports of the officers were received and referred to appropriate committees.

An invitation was received from Empire Rebekah Lodge to witness the exemplification of the work of the Rebekah degree at the lodge rooms, in East Fifty-sixth Street.

A recess was taken until 9 o'clock this morning, when the work of the Grand Lodge will be resumed. The representatives and other invited guests spent the afternoon at a clambake and Summer-night's festival, given in their honor by the lodges in New-York and Brooklyn, at Ulmer Park, Gravesend. The lodges in this city and Brooklyn have formed an association under the title of "The Associated Lodges of Greater New-York," and Leon Lewin of this city, who is President of the association had charge of the festivities.

The result of the election for grand officers will be announced at to-day's session, and the newly elected officers will be installed to-morrow. It is known that S. J. Pesos has been elected Grand Master, but the choice of the other officers will not be determined until the committee appointed to examine the returns makes its report.

TO ADVANCE SPEEDWAY WORK.

Contractors to Complete It—Aldermen Discuss Street Stands.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, and the only business completed was the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee to authorize the present contractors who have in hand the building of the speedway to

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Part Two
Pages 9-12

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BADLY BURNED IN A FIRE

EDWARD GROSS WILL PROBABLY DIE OF HIS INJURIES.

An Explosion in the Burning Wine and Liquor Store of John Emmons on West Street—A Loose Hose Drenches Spectators and Knocks Down Firemen—Destruction of a Grain Elevator in a Fire at the Erie Basin.

A fire yesterday morning at 163 West Street caused a loss of about $50,000. One man was badly burned by an explosion, and two firemen were struck by a bursting hose, but were only slightly hurt.

The burned building was occupied by John Emmons, wholesale dealer in wines and liquors. The fire started a few minutes after 9 o'clock. It was caused by an explosion of some spirits on the second floor. The noise was heard down stairs, and almost immediately after flames shot out of the second story windows.

Edward Gross, who was working within a few feet of where the explosion occurred, was covered with blazing spirits, and ran down stairs with his clothing in flames. He was burning from head to foot, and some of the other employes pulled his clothes off and extinguished the flames. He was carried into a restaurant a few doors away and linseed oil poured over his body. An ambulance took him to Hudson Street Hospital.

He was terribly burned on the body, face, and head, and it was said at the hospital that he would probably die. Gross is thirty-nine years old, married, and lives at West Hoboken.

When the firemen arrived in response to the first alarm the flames had gained much headway and were shooting from the upper-story windows. A second alarm was turned in, and when Deputy Fire Chief Reilly arrived he struck a third alarm.

The flames spread to the top floor of the building, which is five stories high, and burned through the roof. Water tower No. 1 was placed in position in front of the burning structure and the fireboat New-Yorker pumped water from the river to supply the tower. The tower pipe sent a huge stream into the upper windows and the stand pipe attached to the tower was also put into use. The stand pipe was fed by a four-inch hose.

While the New-Yorker was pumping the coupling of the four-inch hose flew out, and for a few minutes a lively time ensued. When the coupling blew off the huge hose charged with water, which was pouring through it at an enormous pressure, rose in the air like a serpent, writhed around, the water streaming out with almost enough force to bore a hole through a wall, and deluged the crowd which had gathered to look at the fire. The firemen could not control the big hose, which, in its wild flight, knocked over several spectators and caused a scattering of the crowd.

It was not until the water was shut off that the hose was controlled. When the coupling blew off Assistant Foreman Hyde of Engine No. 27 and Fireman Becker of the New-Yorker were standing close to the water tower. The hose struck them and knocked them over, but they were not seriously hurt. Fireman Becker had his leg injured and the assistant foreman was slightly bruised, but they both continued at work. After a new hose was connected with the stand pipe the firemen continued to pour water into the burning building.

There was much excitement among several hundred girls working in the Knickerbocker Tobacco Company's building, corner of Murray and West Streets. They ran down into the street and did not go back until the fire was under control.

It took the firemen about an hour to get control of the flames. The upper part of the building was wrecked and the roof burned off.

The flames also extended to 162 West Street, which is unoccupied.

John Emmons, wholesale liquor dealer, occupied the first, second, and third floors of the burned building. Bennett & Hall, produce dealers, had the cellar and fourth and fifth stories. Emmons had $20,000 worth of whisky stored in the building. The loss in contents were estimated at $35,000, and on the building, which is owned by the Rhinelander estate, at $15,000.

GRAIN ELEVATOR DESTROYED.

A Workman Saves His Life by Leaping into the Water.

A large grain elevator belonging to the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company at Beard's Stores, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. A loss of about $40,000 was sustained, which is covered by insurance.

Spontaneous combustion is believed to have been the cause of the fire. Smoke was first seen curling from the top floor of the elevator about 8:30 o'clock, when men were working in it, and a moment later the entire top was ablaze. Patrick McNamara, a workman, found himself penned in by flame and smoke, and was compelled to jump into the water to escape. Deckhands of the tug Caddie C. rescued him. The other workmen escaped without difficulty.

The entire elevator was soon ablaze, and, in addition to the city Fire Department, the fireboats Seth Low and David A. Boody and the steamboat James Fuller arrived and threw their powerful streams of water on the blazing structure.

About one hundred feet south of the burning elevator were warehouses stocked with nitrate of soda, and the dock was crowded with spectators. Fearing that the nitrate of soda might catch fire and explode, Capt. Cullen of the Eleventh Precinct cleared the dock, and the firemen took every precaution to guard against such a catastrophe. They were successful.

The fire was under control half an hour after it started, but the grain elevator was almost totally ruined.

ARRESTED A. P. A. MAN GOES FREE

His Associates Could Not Testify to Wrongdoing on His Part.

When the cases of Oscar J. Taylor and George Schneider, the alleged A. P. A. swindlers, were called before Police Justice Douglass in the Second Criminal Court of Jersey City yesterday, a curious discovery was made. There was but one prisoner. Investigation showed that the prisoner was Oscar J. Snyder, alias George Taylor. In transferring Snyder from one precinct to another the names had become mixed. Both names were entered on the police blotter, Taylor's age being given as twenty-eight years and Schneider's as thirty-nine. When this tangle and the spelling of the names had been straightened out, Snyder, as the prisoner preferred to be called, was arraigned.

The Rev. A. K. Duff was the first witness. He began by saying that he desired to exculpate himself from the charge that he was a member of the A. P. A.

Justice Douglass cut him short, telling him that he was not on trial as a member of the order, and all that was required of him was that he should tell what he knew about Snyder.

Mr. Duff said he knew nothing about Snyder save that when Snyder was married some time ago he performed the ceremony, and that Snyder subsequently joined the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor connected with his church, and showed him a paper purporting to be his credentials as representative of The American Citizen.

Julius Berger, Charles Rolffs, Jr., John W. Thuer, and Frank Bean testified that they knew nothing against Snyder except that they subscribed for the newspaper he represented—The American Citizen—and had not received a copy of it.

Judge Douglass said this might be the fault of the publisher, and in the absence of any evidence to the contrary he should be compelled to order the prisoner's discharge.

The outcome of the case caused considerable comment, owing to the fact that when Snyder was arrested he not only admitted his connection with the A. P. A., but also said that unless his associates came to his aid he would "give the game away" and secure his safety by disregarding his A. P. A. obligation.

After the examination the Rev. Mr. Duff told reporters that the lodge he assisted in organizing was not an A. P. A. association, but was a lodge of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, before which he delivered an address on George Washington. Before he got through he admitted that he was a member of the order usually designated "A. P. A.," and that he joined the order while acting as chaplain of the New-York Assembly.

He said the order did more good than harm, and that many ministers and prominent men in Hudson County were members of the association. He further stated that while Snyder was once a representative of The American Citizen, he knew that his authority had been withdrawn, and that he was no longer authorized to act for that newspaper.

RUNAWAY INJURES FIVE PERSONS.

The Driver Pleaded that He Was Unable to Control the Horse.

Frederick Essenwein, a driver, twenty-two years old, of 1,636 Third Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, on a charge of reckless driving. Essenwein, who is employed by George Ringler & Co., brewers, was driving a horse attached to a beer wagon up Third Avenue Monday, when the horse, as he says, became unmanageable at One Hundred and First Street and ran into a cable car going down town.

The animal landed his fore feet inside the step of the car, which was an open one and was crowded, and the shaft, protruding into the car, struck and injured five persons, none of whom was seriously hurt. The injured persons are as follows:

JAMES H. VANCE, forty-eight years old, of 119 East Seventy-fourth Street; contusions on the left thigh.

JENNIE WEISS, ten years old, of 303 East Seventy-sixth Street; scalp wound.

WILLIAM S. MOORE, policeman, of the Oak Street Station; bruise on left side.

WILLIAM FULLER, twenty-eight years old, of 1,492 First Avenue; slight bruises of body.

PHILIP KEYER, thirty-two years old, of 151 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; slight bruises of body.

An ambulance was summoned from the Harlem Hospital and the injured persons were attended to. Essenwein pleaded that he was unable to control the horse. The Magistrate paroled him for examination today.

MRS. ABBEY GETS ALIMONY

JUSTICE SMYTH ALLOWS HER $3,333.33 AND A COUNSEL FEE.

Henry E. Abbey's Salary of $10,000 a Year the Basis of the Award—Charles W. Brooke's Fee to be $350—The Domestic Troubles of the Parties to the Action for Separation Aired—Plaintiff May Return to Stage, Lawyer Says.

Argument on a motion for alimony and counsel fee made by counsel for Mrs. Henry E. Abbey in her suit for a separation from Henry E. Abbey, a managing Director of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, was heard by Justice Smyth in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mrs. Abbey asked that the defendant be required to pay her $100 a week alimony and a counsel fee of $500.

When the case was called Charles W. Brooke appeared for Mrs. Abbey and George L. Rives of Olin, Rives & Montgomery for Mr. Abbey. The proceedings were characterized by urbanity and a disposition on the part of counsel to adjust differences equitably in regard to Mrs. Abbey's demand.

Mr. Brooke read Mrs. Abbey's complaint against her husband, which was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and, coming to the resources of the defendant, offered the following letter, written by Mr. Rives at a time when Christopher Fine was Mrs. Abbey's attorney, to show what he at one time proposed to do for the plaintiff:

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1896.

Dear Sir: I was absent from my office on Saturday, and did not receive your letter of the 1st inst. until this morning. I write at once to say that I will see Mr. Abbey as soon as possible and find out from him whether he wishes to modify the proposition which was made to you by me verbally yesterday morning last, the 30th ult. That proposition was that an agreement of separation should be drawn up between the parties; that Mrs. Abbey should receive $5,000 in money, and, in addition, that Mr. Abbey should agree to pay to a trustee for her support at the rate of $150 a week from now until the 1st of October, 1896, and thereafter at the rate of $125 a week, Mrs. Abbey retaining all her personal effects, dresses, jewelry, &c., but relinquishing any claim she may have to the ordinary furniture of the apartment now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Abbey. This proposition, which was, of course, made without prejudice, seemed to me at the time to be extraordinarily liberal in view of what I knew to be Mr. Abbey's pecuniary resources. In case this action should unfortunately come before the courts, I feel very confident that no such amount would be allowed by any Judge as alimony. You will see that, without reference to the sum of $5,000, Mr. Abbey proposes to pay at the rate of upward of $6,500 a year.

I am, therefore, quite unable to understand upon what grounds you suppose that Mr. Abbey is acting in a vindictive spirit, or in any other than that of fair dealing.

As soon as I am able to learn from Mr. Abbey whether he wishes to make any modification of the proposition already made (and which seemed to me very close to that which you stated to me on the 29th ultimo you were willing to accept) I will advise you definitely. Faithfully yours, G. L. RIVES.

CHRISTOPHER FINE, Esq., 114 Nassau Street.

P. S.—So far from Mr. Abbey wishing to "discard" his wife, I would call your attention to the fact that the unfortunate differences between them which have now lasted three years, were first submitted by her to the advice of counsel. In other words, it is Mrs. Abbey who has taken the initiative in this matter.

Mr. Brooke added that in view of the assignment of Mr. Abbey's firm there should be taken into consideration the change in his circumstances, while by an agreement with the new corporation he was to receive $10,000 a year until the assignment is discharged.

Mr. Rives met the complaint by characterizing its allegations against his client as outrageous. Mr. Abbey was well known as the first theatrical manager in the country, he said, and his friends were convinced that it would be impossible for him to be guilty of such charges. Mr. Rives then read the legal reply to Mrs. Abbey's arraignment.

In his formal answer Mr. Henry E. Abbey admits that the plaintiff was the head of his household and took care of his children, who had a certain affection for her, but he denies that Mrs. Abbey during her life with him was affectionate or kind or loving, except at rare intervals. The defendant explicitly denies every allegation of cruelty, abuse, neglect, or ill treatment of the plaintiff and the charges of intemperance.

Mr. Abbey explicitly denies that last March when Mrs. Abbey accused him of being too attentive to other women he swore at her and said:

It is true. If you don't like it you can do the other thing. I don't like you any more. I'm tired of you, and you can get out whenever you like.

The defendant adds that he used no language on which a like construction might be formed.

Mr. Abbey admits that he left the house occupied by him, Mrs. Abbey, and his children April 25, 1896, and did not return.

In his amplification of his answer, the defendant in no way impugns the chastity of the plaintiff. He, however, asserts that during their married life Mrs. Abbey received sums of money far in excess of what his income or means justified, and incurred large and unwarranted obligations, which he had to meet. She also made extravagant and wasteful purchases of articles, charging the same to his account, and these debts he had to settle.

The answer adds:

Of late years the plaintiff has shown herself insanely suspicious and jealous, and has instituted a system of espionage over me by each and every household servant, tending to degrade me in the eyes of my entire household. No servant, no matter how competent or satisfactory said servant might be to me, was ever retained by plaintiff in my household unless said servant watched my every action and made daily and detailed reports of same to the plaintiff.

Mr. Abbey charges that constantly ill-timed and extravagant language was used by Mrs. Abbey toward him in the presence of his daughter, and that for this and other reasons he removed his daughter from his wife's influence by taking her from 160 West Fifty-ninth Street April 25, 1896.

Just after this the defendant was stricken with illness and did not leave his room until May 23. He, because of the reasons given, had decided in September, 1895, to remove his daughter from his wife's influence, and sent for Mrs. Frances Kingsley, the child's grandmother, who was willing to care for the child, but advised against haste in a matter of such importance. Her counsel resulted in deferring the taking away of Miss Abbey.

The charge by Mrs. Abbey that her husband, after taking her stepdaughter away, did not provide for the plaintiff is met by the assertion that she was paid $200 a week to May 23, 1896, when Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau assigned. In addition to this, Mr. Abbey paid for his wife's household expenses, horses, carriages, &c.

Of the failure of his firm, Mr. Abbey says that its misfortune left him without means for several weeks. The new corporation, Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, was organized to carry on the business which Mr. Abbey's firm was conducting, and Messrs. John B. Schoeffel, Maurice Grau, and Henry E. Abbey are employed as managing directors by the corporation at an annual salary of $20,000. Of this sum, the defendant's share is $10,000 a year, payable monthly.

Criticising the plaintiff's demand for alimony of $100 a week, pendente lite, and counsel fee of $500, as extravagant, Mr. Abbey says that she was a gifted actress and could, and can, command an adequate salary in the theatrical profession. Mr. Abbey, under the circumstances, thinks that $40 per week is all the alimony the plaintiff should reasonably expect.

He asserts that it cost $25,000 to furnish the house, 160 West Fifty-ninth Street, and that Mrs. Abbey holds, or has disposed of, all the furniture, bric-a-brac, household fittings, china, &c., claiming ownership and refusing to surrender anything.

Mr. Abbey's answer is fortified by many affidavits. Mrs. Frances A. Kingsley, mother of his first wife, is ardent in defending him and in repudiating the accusations of the plaintiff. She says that she was ready to take her grandchild away from Mrs. Abbey's influence because of her extravagance and bad example. Mrs. Kingsley assails the plaintiff's reputation for veracity.

Kate Kingsley Abbey, the defendant's daughter, who is fourteen years old, supports the denials of her father.

Mr. Abbey's former partners and present co-managing directors, John B. Schoeffel and Maurice Grau, make affidavits as to his sobriety and steady business habits and his general kindness of disposition.

Several servants of the Abbey household refute the charges of the plaintiff. Miss Abbey's governess states in her affidavit:

I further state of my own knowledge that the abuse, violence, and frenzied conduct of the plaintiff, when in a rage, very often filled the said child with great fear and dread of her stepmother, so that she often hesitated to enter the presence of the plaintiff; that the plaintiff strove persistently and most deceitfully to poison the mind of the child against her father and her grandmother; that the plaintiff very often threatened that if defendant took the child from her custody and care she would ruin the defendant in his character and business.

George L. Rives made an affidavit, in which he said:

The plaintiff and defendant for some years have been on unfriendly terms. In February, 1893, articles of separation were entered into between them. Owing to various circumstances the parties did not at that time separate, but continued to live under the same roof until the latter part of the month of April, 1896.

Mr. Rives goes on to speak of negotiations between himself, acting for Mr. Abbey, and Christopher Fine, acting for his wife, in regard to the differences between the litigants, and the lawyers agreed that such difficulties were irreconcilable and that it would be best to arrange for an amicable separation, according to the agreement of February, 1895. Negotiations were broken off by the failure of Mr. Abbey's firm. When it was possible to resume them, Mr. Rives made an offer of a just percentage of Mr. Abbey's salary of $10,000 a year for the support of the plaintiff.

Of Mr. Abbey's financial position, Mr. Rives said that for the next five years neither he nor Messrs. Schoeffel and Grau will have any substantial interest in the corporation, outside of their salaries as managing directors, because of the maturing of notes issued to adjust indebtedness, the $300,000 of common stock being held as collateral security for the notes.

Mr. Brooke, when the defendant's side of the case had been presented, said that he saw little reason for a misunderstanding or difficulty in the way of adjustment, and Justice Smyth decided that the basis of decision in regard to alimony must be Mr. Abbey's salary of $10,000 a year, as it was apparent that he had not and would not for some time to come have other resources.

Mr. Brooke at this stage wanted to introduce a letter written by Mrs. Abbey to her stepmother, just after the defendant took the child away from her, in order to establish the affection the girl had for Mrs. Abbey.

He had read, "My darling mother: He won't let me come home—" when Justice Smyth stopped him, and by agreement the letter was suppressed.

A discussion followed on the amount Mr. Abbey should set aside for his wife's support, and her ability to maintain herself as an actress. Mr. Rives deprecated an expensive and public trial of the suit, and said that a separation could readily be obtained at no great cost.

Mr. Brooke contended that the plaintiff was forced to sue, as she was without means. He thought that the defendant should give his client $75 a week. Mr. Rives said that a proper share of Mr. Abbey's income was one-fifth.

Justice Smyth was disposed to allow alimony temporarily at the rate of $3,000 a year, but he finally decided on $3,333.33 per annum—one third of Mr. Abbey's salary—and set the counsel fee at $350.

Mr. Abbey's daughter and grandmother are at Southampton, L. I., where Mr. Abbey has a cottage.

It was said yesterday that the suit would be sent before a referee.

Ten Seamen of a Burned Ship Missing.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Private advices received here yesterday state that out of the crew of twenty-one men on board the British bark Flora P. Stafford, which was burned at sea on June 8, while on a voyage from New-Castle, New South Wales, for Manila, the mate and nine sailors are unaccounted for, and the general impression is that they have perished.

FILIBUSTERS COME BACK

SUFFERINGS OF QUINN AND McNALLY IN THE LAURADA PARTY.

Their Adventures Were Harsh Treatment and Hunting for Something to Eat—Lost a Boatload of Cartridges—Bodies Found in Wells—Saw No Fighting and Asked for Discharge—Gen. Lee Gave Quinn His Hat for Safety in Havana.

Two of the three alleged deserters from the Cuban Army, who were members of the Laurada expedition, and who were sent to Hoffman Island on the arrival of the steamship Orizaba Monday, were released and came up to the city yesterday. They were James T. Quinn, a locomotive fireman of Boston, and Samuel McNally of Colorado. Maximiliano Joratscha, the third member of the party, was detained for another day at the island.

Quinn said yesterday that he and McNally were not deserters, but had been relieved by President Cisneros of the provisional Government at Cubitas, where they had been stationed on camp duty ever since they had been in Cuba. Joratscha, though a member of the Laurada expedition, had not been with them, and they knew nothing about him, except that he had come back to New-York on the same steamship.

Their return from Cuba had not been without attendant difficulties, he said, and they might have been less successful ultimately had it been known in Havana that they were illibusters.

The Laurada left New-York on May 8, and two days later, while lying off Montauk, took on a body of about seventy men and a considerable quantity of cartridges. The trip to Cuba was marked, according to Quinn, by constant friction between those in authority, of whom there were three.

Capt. Dickinson was in command of the vessel and represented the Hart Line, to which she belongs. Thomas Morton, the pilot, represented the Cuban Junta, while Lieut. Col. Ruz was in command of the expedition.

The two nautical men were continually grumbling and disagreed as to where the landing should be attempted. It was finally decided to land in the vicinity of Martenillos, near Nuevitas, which is on the north coast, near the centre of the island.

The landing was effected May 19. George Reno was in command of the first boat that went ashore, Quinn had charge of the second, and Col. Ruz of the third. Three other boats were loaded with cartridges and carried a few men also. The sixth boat struck on a reef and split. The cartridges it contained were lost, but the men were got ashore. In all, fifty men were landed and two boatloads of cartridges.

"There were no other war munitions," said Quinn, "and as soon as we got ashore we saw the Laurada getting under way. She took away with her fully twenty members of the expedition. Why, I don't know."

In the party on shore there were, among others, besides those mentioned, Arthur Joyce, Dr. J. Herbert Stevens, George Fossbury, Capt. Terrill, and Maximiliano Joratscha.

The party remained near the shore for two days, camping in an old shanty. There was no one to meet them. Their food gave out the first day and the two barrels of water which they had gave out the second day.

Cabitas, their destination, was about ninety miles distant to the south, and on the third day they began the march in that direction, hoping to find water and food. They found a well after two hours' march, but the water was ill-tasting.

"In fact," said Quinn, "the water in most of the wells we subsequently found was polluted. There were two human bodies in one."

They met some Pacificos, or non-combatants, the second day of the march and were supplied with some food, and on the third day satisfied their hunger with the meat of a cow which they killed.

The party met no Spaniards, but they found abundant trouble within their own camp, receiving the harshest kind of treatment, according to Quinn, from Col. Ruz. The loss of a part of the ammunition when the landing was being made was ascribed to his mismanagement.

They met Col. Pera with 500 insurgent cavalry on the fifth day of the march. His conduct toward the Americans of the expedition was in strong contrast to that of Ruz. He offered to have some of his own men dismount and let the American volunteers ride. They refused his generous offer, but Col. Ruz and a few of his friends took horses and rode ahead.

The Americans had meantime become so disgusted with the treatment of them that they put down their bundles and refused to go any further. Col. Pena talked with them, and finally they agreed to proceed, their bundles being carried by the horsemen.

A fortnight's march brought the band to the headquarters

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SPECULATING ON THE POSSIBILITY OF GOLD IMPORTS.

Foreign Exchange Rates Decline a Cent on the Pound—Stringency of Money—Heavy Movement to the Interior—Weakness of Silver—A Selling Movement from London—A Dull Market Ends with Prices Generally Lower.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Sterling exchange declined a full cent on the pound to-day, and the fact gave rise to much talk as to the possibility of gold imports at an early day. The demand rate to-day was down to $4.86, and even this figure was slightly shaded. At the present price of bar gold in London, and making all allowance for interest, insurance, and other charges, the import point is figured by bankers to be between $4.83½ and $4.84, so that rates have still to fall nearly 2 cents on the pound before gold can be brought with profit from London to this country. The weakness in exchange is attributed to the stiffness of money rates and to the offering of loan bills by bankers.

There was no evidence of coming relief in the money market to-day. Time loans were practically unattainable, except at high rates, on undoubted security and on gold notes. Some foreign money was placed at the equivalent of nearly 9 per cent. The withdrawals from the banks for the interior were said to be heavier than at any time this year, and there was no evidence that the demand is slackening. The failure of the latest city bond issue was not regarded as encouraging, although it is well understood that bond houses are pretty well loaded up with previous issues, which they have not been able to distribute. A feature of the day was a further decline in silver bullion certificates to 66, the lowest price they have sold at in a long while. The weakness was attributed to the liquidation of purchases made early in the Summer, when it was thought there would be an advance arising out of the political situation.

London prices came lower, but in the early trading there was considerable firmness. The foreigners sold St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville, and at one time the first named was down a point, while Louisville was off nearly two points. A rally in the final half hour reduced the net loss of Louisville to 1¼ points and St. Paul's decline for the day to ½. St. Paul's earnings were somewhat disappointing, the gain for the second week in August being only $5,880. The London selling was thought to be more than mere arbitrage business. Sugar was quite active. It sold up to 106¾, down to 104½, and closed at 105¾, a net loss of 1¼ points. Other industrials were not active, but were generally lower. Western Union lost 1⅜ points. Trading in Manhattan was fairly good, and the stock closed ¼ higher, at 76¼. The Granger stocks were barely steady, and were, as a rule, fractionally lower. Burlington sold down to 79, but closed unchanged, at 80¼. Commission-house business was small, and the bulk of the trading was for the account of the professional element.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

The time money market was firm at 6 per cent. for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were unchanged, with offerings at 8 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $81,022,000; balance, $5,331,198; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $981,208.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66@66¾. There were sales of 127,000 ounces at 66¼@66.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66½@ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51¼@.

Bar silver closed in London at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,624,448
Imports for same period	19,053,041
Net exports	$30,672,407
Net exports to date, 1895	20,702,930
Net exports to date, 1894	71,381,303
Net exports to date, 1893	22,371,014

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and very weak. Nominal rates were 1c lower, at $4.86, for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾@$4.85½ for sixty-day bills, $4.86@$4.86½ for demand, $4.86½@$4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.84 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows:

Chicago—$1.20 discount. Boston, 15@18c discount.

San Francisco—Sight, nominal; telegraphic, nominal. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1/8c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and generally higher. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chi. & Northwestern 1	Rock Island 6s, c....1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s..1	Rock Island 6s, c....1¼
L., N. A. & C. gen.3	St. P. 1st, S'hw'n D.2
Mo., K. & T. 1st....2	Third Avenue 5s.....1
N. Y., L. & W. 1st..1	U. P., D. & G. 1st..1½
Penn. Co. gtd. 4½s..1	Wabash 2d.....4

DECLINED.

C. & N., 25-yr. deb.1	Reading 1st pf. in...1¼
C., H. & Q. con....1¼	Reading 2d pf. in..1¼
L., N. A. & C., con...5	

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales were: $2,000 5s, registered, at 100; $15,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 105½, and $15,000 4s, 1925, coupons, at 113½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	91½	..
4s, r., 1907	105¼	106
4s, c., 1907	106	106¾
4s, r., 1925	113	113½
4s, c., 1925	113¼	113½
5s, r., 1904	108¾	109½
5s, c., 1904	108¾	109½
Currency 6s, 1898	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102¾	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exch	166	Metropolis	400
Central National	125	Mount Morris	100
City	500	National Union	200
Commerce	200	New-Amsterdam	190
Continental	125	New-York	220
Fifth Avenue	2700	New-York County	600
First National	100	Nat. B'k N. A.	125
Fourth National	160	Park	250
Gallatin National	230	Phenix	100
Hanover	300	Republic	140
Lincoln National	150	Seaboard National	170
Manhattan	207	Second National	425
Market & Fulton	200	State of New-York	105
Mechanics'	185	U. S. National	175
Merchants'	130	West Side	2275
Merchants' Exch	111	Western National	110

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities to-day at auction:

Eight shares Fulton Button Company, $100 each, $8 for lot.

$15,000 Columbia Typewriter Manufacturing Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due April 1, 1913, $10 for lot.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—The Ontario Silver Mining Company has declared Dividend No. 205 of 10 cents per share, ($15,000,) making $13,295,000 paid in dividends to date, payable Aug. 31 at the office of the transfer agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close Aug. 25.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	140	140	140	140	..	135	145	5
American Express	105¾	106¾	105	106	..	105	100	37
Am. Spirits Mfg.	5⅝	6	5¾	5¾	..	5⅜	5¾	1,325
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	20	20	20	20	-1	19½	21	100
*American Sugar Refineries	105¾	106¾	104½	104½	-1¼	104½	104⅝	49,090
*American Sugar Refineries pf.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛	97⅜	98⅝	10
American Tobacco	56⅝	56⅞	56	56¼	-⅜	56¼	56½	2,810
A. T. & S. F., all in. paid	11⅝	11⅝	10¾	11	-⅛	10⅝	11	1,695
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	16⅜	16⅞	16½	16⅜	-⅛	16⅜	16⅝	2,600
Canada Southern	44½	44½	43¾	43¾	..	44⅜	45	47
Chesapeake & Ohio	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	..	13	13½	111
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	80⅛	81⅜	80	80¼	-⅜	80¼	80⅜	21,461
Chicago Gas	53	54½	52	53	+ ¾	52⅞	53⅜	6,580
Chicago Great Western	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛	4½	7	....
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	65¾	65¾	64⅝	64⅝	-1	65	65⅛	24,615
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	124¾	125	123½	123½	-1	122	123	55
Chicago & Northwestern	94⅞	94⅞	93⅝	94	- ¼	94	94½	1,660
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	54⅞	55½	54	54⅜	- ⅛	54¾	54⅝	3,510
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	..	23½	24½	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	78	78	78	78	..	..	..	20
Colorado Fuel & Iron	17⅞	18¾	17½	17½	+ ½	17½	18	710
Consolidated Gas Company	143¾	143¾	142	142¾	+ ⅝	141¾	143	760
Delaware & Hudson	119	119	118½	119	..	117¾	119½	66
Del., Lack. & Western	147	147	147	147	+3	146	150	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	- ¾	40	41	100
Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	..	12	..	11
General Electric	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼	..	24¼	24½	1,775
Laclede Gas	18	18	18	18	- ½	18	19	202
Lake Erie & Western	14	14⅞	14	14⅞	+1¼	14¼	14½	900
Lake Erie & Western pf	62⅜	63¾	62⅜	63¼	+1½	62¾	63¾	330
Lake Shore	143	144⅜	143	143	+3	142	143	469
Louisville & Nashville	41½	41½	39⅝	40¼	-1¼	40¼	40⅜	8,815
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	- ⅛	3½	4	100
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛	..	..	500
Manhattan Con.	76¾	77¼	76⅝	76¼	+ ¼	76⅛	76½	6,765
Michigan Central	90½	90	90	90	..	88	90	12
Minneapolis & St. Louis	13½	13½	13½	13½	..	13¼	13½	100
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	..	60	65	40
Minnesota Iron	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	..	47	50	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	20⅝	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼	20¼	21	901
Missouri Pacific	17⅝	17⅝	16¾	16⅞	- ⅛	16⅝	16⅞	700
*National Lead Company	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	- ⅛	17¼	17½	100
*National Lead Company pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	- ¾	80	81	100
New-Jersey Central	93	93	93	93	+ ½	91½	93¼	300
New-York Central	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¾	+ ½	91½	92	210
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	- ½	17½	18	150
Northern Pacific, all in. paid	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	- ⅛	9	9¼	245
Ontario Mining	11½	11½	11½	11½	..	11½	..	200
Ontario & Western	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	..	12¼	12½	200
Pacific Mail	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	+ ¼	18⅝	18¾	1,720
Phil. & Reading, 2d in. paid	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	- ⅛	8½	8⅝	2,650
Pullman Palace Car Company	141	142	141	141	..	141	145	400
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	105	105	105	105	..	103	110	200
Southern Pacific	17	17⅜	17	17⅛	- ⅛	17⅛	17⅜	410
Southern Railway	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛	7⅞	7⅞	2,665
Southern Railway pf	20	20½	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛	20	20¼	2,665
Tennessee Coal & Iron	17½	17⅝	16¾	17	- ¼	16¾	17	1,091
Texas Pacific	6	6	6	6	..	5¾	6¼	100
Union Pacific	6¼	6⅜	6	6⅛	..	5⅝	6	450
U. S. Cordage	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	- ⅛	3½	3⅝	200
U. S. Cordage pf	7	7	7	7	- ½	6¾	7	100
*United States Leather	6¾	6¾	6¼	6½	..	6¼	6¾	225
*United States Leather pf	46	46¾	44¾	45	-1	45¼	45⅞	1,712
United States Rubber	16	16	16	16	- ⅛	14	17	300
United States Rubber pf	70	70	69½	69¾	+2¼	69½	70	250
Wabash	5¾	5½	5¾	5¼	- ¼	5¼	5½	300
Wabash pf	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛	13½	13⅝	600
Western Union Telegraph	78¼	78¼	77½	77⅝	- ⅜	77½	77⅝	3,903
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6½	6½	6	6⅛	- ⅜	5⅞	6¼	3,365
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	24	24	24	24	- ¼	22	25	125

Total sales.....161,119

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	66¼	66¾	66	66	-¾	66	66¾	127,000

Bonds.

Alb. & Sus. con 6s	117	N. Y. Cent. ext 4s	..
A. T. & S. F. gen 4s	73½	N. Y. Cent 1st coup	..
Adjustment 4s	31½	N. Y. L. & W. 1st	127
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. 5s	111¾	Norfolk & Western Pac. con. 6s	107
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	101	Northern Pac. con. 5s, Trust Co. certfs. assented	41½
Canada So. 1st gtd.	106	Nor. Ry. of Cal. 5s	92½
Ches. & Ohio con 6s	102	Oregon S. L. 6s, Trust Co. certfs	104
Chicago & Erie 1st	107	Penn. Co. gtd. 4½s	107
Chi. B. & Q. cons. 7s	142	Peo. & Eastern 1st	67½
Chi. & Eastern Ill. 1st	98	Phil. & Reading 1st pf. inc. Trust Co. certfs. 2d installment paid	25½
Chi. & N. W. 25-yr. deb. 5s	104½	3d pf. inc. Trust Co certfs. 2d instal. paid	23¾
Chi. & N. W. deb 5s, 1933	106	Rio Grande W. 1st	66
Chi. R. I. & Pac. ext 6s	121	St. Jo. & Grand Is. 1st	97
Chi. R. I. & Pac. ext 5s	97¼	Trust Co certfs	38
Chi. St. P. & M. 1st	122	South. Pac. of Cal. 5s, consolidated	87½
Cin. & Springfield 1st, gtd. by C., C. & Ind.	100	So. Pac. N. Mex 1st	102
C., C. C. & St. L. St. L. Div. 4s	99	Southern Ry 1st 5s	84½
Col. H. Val. & Tol. 5s	77¼	Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	81½
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. cons. gold 5s	102	2d inc.	81½
Elev. 1st	102¾	Texas & Pac. 2d inc	82¾
Erie gen. 1st 5s	104½	Tex. & N. O. cons 5s	84½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, Trust Co certfs	104	Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	76¼
Gen. 5s	104	Texas & Pac. 2d inc	16
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, Trust Co certfs	16¼	Third Avenue 5s	104
Gen. 5s	16	Union Elev. 1st 6s	115
Ill. Cent. 1st 4s	88	U. P., Den. & Gulf 1st	75
Ill. Steel Co. 6s	45	U. P. Denver & Gulf 1st	28
Iowa Cent. 5s	68¾	Wabash 1st 5s	103¾
Iowa C. 1st pf.	24	Wabash 2d 5s	71
Kan. & Mich. 6s	8	Wabash deb. ser 6s	19½
K. & D. M. 1st	2	West Shore gtd 4s	102
K. & D. M. pf	8	Registered	101½
Lac'de Gas 1st 5s	80	Wisc. Cen. Co 1st, Tr Co certfs	34½
Long Island 6s	70	2d	30
Man. Beach	7		
Md. Coal pf. 4s	40		
Mex. Cen.	7½		
*Unlisted.			

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	172	180
A. & T. H., l.	53	58
Am. Coal	110	..
Am. C. Oil	8½	9
Am. Coal Oil pf	41	42½
Am. Exchor.	6	9
Ann Arb. pf	15	..
At. & Pac.	⅛	½
Balt. & Ohio	15	16
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	8
*Bay S. Gas	16	18
Br'l'n U. G.	79	84
Bos. A. L. pf.	100	105
*Ph'lyn R. T.	19	20½
Brunsw'k Co.	½	⅝
B., R. & P.	10½	17
B., R. & P. pf.	55	70
B., C. R. & N.	68	..
Can. Pac.	57	58½
C. F. & M.	3	..
Cent. Pac.	13	14½
Chi. & Alt.	150	155
Chi. R. I. & P.	87½	89
C. & E. Ill. pf.	90	95
C., L. & W. pf.	40	..
Cleve. & Pa.	155	165
Col. Coal & Iron, l.	¼	1
Col., H. V. & T.	14½	16
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	51	60
Com. Cable	125	..
Consol. Coal	31	36
D. & R. G.	10½	11½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	5	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	40	60
*D., S. S. & A.	3¾	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	10
Ev. & T. H.	23½	27
Gt. Nor. pf.	107	112
G. B. & W., pf.	..	½
Homestake	34	..
Ill. Cent.	87	88
Ill. Steel Co.	45	..
Iowa Cent.	5¾	6¾
Iowa C. pf.	21¾	24
Kan. & Mich.	6½	8
K. & D. M.	1	2
K. & D. M. pf	8	12
Lac'de Gas pf.	80	84
Long Island	65	70
Man. Beach	7	12
Md. Coal pf.	40	55
Mex. Cen.	7½	8½
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Mex. N. ctfs.	⅝	1½
Mo. Pac.	35	40
Mo., K. & T.	10	11
Mobile & O.	15	19
Nat. Lin. O.	13	16
Nat. Starch	4½	..
N. S. 1st pf.	47	..
N. S. 2d pf.	13	..
New Cent. C.	4	8
N. Y. & N. H.	162	166
N. Y., C. & St. L.	10	12
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	61½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d pf.	24	27
N. Y., S. & W.	6⅞	7¼
Norfolk So.	65	70
Nor. & W.	..	..
all in. pd.	8	10
N. & W. pf.	10	17
all in. pd.	12½	13¾
North Am.	4¼	4⅝
Nor. Pac. pf.	..	..
all in. pd.	16¾	16⅞
Oregon Imp.	..	½
ass't paid.	..	..
Ore. R. & N.	10	17
ass't paid.	..	..
O. S. L. & U. N.	9	13
all in. pd.	9	13
Penn. Coal	275	..
Peo. & Est.	4	10
P., D. & E.	1½	2
P. & W. pf.	..	15
P., C., C. & St. L.	12	14
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	43	48
P., F. W. & C.	145	155
Q'silver	1½	2
Q'silver pf.	..	15
Rens. & Sar.	170	176
R., W. & O.	109	112
St. L. S. W.	3	3½
St. L. S. W. pf.	7¾	8
St. J. & G. I.	1½	3
St. P. & Dul.	15	20
St. P. & Dul. pf.	87	..
St. P. & O.	34	36
St. P. & O. pf.	..	120
Tol. & O. C.	20	35
T. & O. C. pf.	50	75
T., P. & G.	1⅜	¾
U. S. Ex.	30	40
U.S. Cord. gtd	13	14½
Wells-F. Ex.	80	90
*W. U. Beef.	6	8
Wis. Cent.	1⅜	1⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Oil & Ref.	35⅜	36	35⅜	36	500
Am. Sugar Refs.	106¼	106¾	104⅝	106⅝	14,350
Am. Tobacco	56⅜	56½	56	56½	300
A., T. & S. F.	11	11	10⅜	10⅜	270
Chicago Gas	53⅜	54	52½	53¼	2,220
Chi., R. I. & P.	54⅞	55⅜	53⅝	54½	2,160
Chi., B. & Q.	80⅝	81	80¼	80	7,690
Chi., M. & St. P.	65⅛	65⅛	64½	65	9,480
General Electric	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	20
Louis. & Nash.	41⅜	41⅜	39⅝	40¾	2,610
Manhattan	76⅜	76⅞	76	76½	210
Mo. Pacific	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	10
N. Y. Central	92¼	92¼	92¼	92½	10
P. & R., 2d ass. pd.	9	9	8½	8½	140
Pacific Mail	17½	18⅜	17½	18⅜	20
Southern Ry.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	10
Tenn. C. & I.	17	17	17	17	30
U. S. Leath. pf.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	10
West Union	77⅝	77⅞	77⅜	77⅜	230

Total.....39,580

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chi., B. & Q. con.	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	$8,000
South. Ry. 5s	81½	81½	81½	81½	5,000
Texas Pac. 2d	16	16	16	16	10,000

Total.....$18,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Crip. Creek con.	.11	.11	.11	.11	500
Father de Smet	.21	.21	.21	.21	100
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000

Total.....$21,000

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	54⅝	55⅞	54⅝	55⅜	708,000
Dec. option	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	2,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—The market opened strong, and during the day recorded important advances in most of the active stocks. The list sympathized with the decline in New-York late in the day, and the close was about equal to last night's, a few stocks showing fractional losses. In the traction group, Metropolitan was the feature, advancing quickly to 92, but declining and closing at 91 bid. Philadelphia and Union gained ¾ per cent., but lost the gain in the late dealings. In the specialties the storage stocks again took the lead, advancing about 2 per cent., with a subsequent reaction of about 1 per cent. United Gas Improvement and Welsbach also shared in the improvement. Pennsylvania Heat stocks were steady. The close was firm.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	..	3½	..	3½
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	3	3½	..	3½
West End	1⅝	1¾	1½	2¼

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	..	..	198½	200
Erie	57	60	..	..
Mexican	..	65	65	..
New-England	90	95	..	94

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	7⅝	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
Dominion Coal pf	80	82	..	82
General Electric pf	..	..	..	58
Illinois Steel	43½	45½	44	46
Lamson Store Service	17	18½	16½	16½
Philadelphia Co.	19½	20	18½	19½
Reece Button Hole	19	19¼	19	20
West. Elect. 1st pf.	48	49	48	49
Bay State Gas	8¼	8½	8⅞	8⅝

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	204	206	204	206
Boston & Lowell	201	205	200	205
Boston & Maine	154	154½	153	160
C. R. & N.	..	89½	..	89½
C. R. & N. Y. pf.	..	98	..	98
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	85	85½	85¼	85½
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	37	..	..
Fitchburg pf.	..	..	163½	164
N. Y., N. H. & H.	175	176	165¼	176
Old Colony	63	66	65½	66½
West End	86	..	86	..
West End pf.	..	..	..	..

MINING STOCKS.

Atlantic	16	..	16	..
Boston & Montana	76¼	76½	76¼	76½
Butte & Boston	1½	..	1½	..
Cal. & Hecla	300	..	295	305
Franklin	8	..	8	..
Gold Coin	50	..	50	..
Kearsarge	9¾	10½	9½	10¼
Merced	0	..	0	..
Osceola	22½	..	22½	..
Pioneer	4	..	4	4¼
Quincy	..	108	..	108
Tamarack	66	..	66	..
Wolverine	5⅝	..	5⅝	..

*BONDS.

C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	..	102	..	104
Eastern 1st 6s	117	..	117	..
Mex. C. con. 4s	63½	..	63½	..
Mexican C. 1st inc.	12	16	..	16
Mexican C. 2d inc.	5	7	5	7
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	..	117	..	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	..	80	..	80
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	60	62	60	62½
Ft. Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	92	97
American Bank Note	..	40
American Grocery 1st	..	200
American Surety Company	..	38
American Typefounders' Company	25	105
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	102	188
†Atlantic Trust (new)	..	365
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company	155	5
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	99	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	..	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	100	111
‡Broadway Surface 2d	100	105
*Brooklyn City Railroad	156	160
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	4	70
Brooklyn Elevated	..	6½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	..	100½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	30	104
Buffalo Street Railway stock	58	62
Celluloid Company stock	..	60
*Central & South American Telegraph	105	115
Central Cross-Town	190	..
Central Park, North & East River	155	162
Central Trust Company	..	1039
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	30	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	125	145
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	32
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	..	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	98	102
Continental Trust Company	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	35	45
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	..	95
*Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	160	..
‡Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	..	..
5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	99	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	323	335
Ensley Land Company	..	⅜
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	180	190
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	740	..
Fidelity & Casualty Company	400	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	79	82
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	85½	89½
424 St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	50	60
242d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	109	113
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	..	67
Fourth National Bank	160	175
Gallatin National Bank	295	308
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	99½	102½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	50	55
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	..	85
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	83	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	65	68
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	96
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY. CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for transaction of any other business of this company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON of SATURDAY, September 19th, 1896.
The transfer books will be closed on TUESDAY, 25th of August 1896, and reopened on the 21st of September, 1896.
D. MILLER McKINLEY, Assistant Secretary.
21st July, 1896.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES.—Office Chief Commissary, Governors Island, New-York, N. Y., August 15, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 21, 1896, for the delivery of fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions excepted) for use during the month of September, commencing December 1, 1896, viz.: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Brady, Mich.; Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Governors Island, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Watervliet, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y.; Willet's Point, N. Y.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., and in addition to potatoes and onions at Jackson Barracks, cabbage, turnips, and beets; and at Fort McHenry and Plattsburg Barracks, onions will be received in lieu of beets. Will be made for in part, any or all bids. For information apply to Commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be Opened September 25, 1896," and addressed to Commissary of Post to which it relates, or to C. A. WOODRUFF, Major, Chief Comy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, Aug. 6, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened Sept. 2, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 8, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of lignum-vitæ, steel, tires, axles, and one horizontal bending machine. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT, 167 and 169 East Sixty-seventh Street, Aug. 13th.—Attention is invited to the advertisements in The City Record calling for estimates for furnishing the City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, with coal, oules and bedding. Full information as to the description of the articles to be furnished can be obtained by applying to the Secretary at the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, as above. CARL JUSSEN, Secretary.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, N. Y., July 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for delivery of sand, stone, and cement for concrete at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and Fort Hancock, N. J., will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 21, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Col., Engrs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Notice of Sale.
Lincoln Safe Deposit Company.

Warehouse Department, 32 to 38 East 42d St., New-York, Aug. 5, 1896.

To Mrs. Annie Dudley, Mrs. Graham, W. Georgi, Mrs. L. Kuazel, J. Mullin, Mrs. M. Montgomery, Michael O'Connor, Mrs. W. R. Wall, Mrs. Mc——, Weston Watson, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. H. C. Berrian, whose goods were transferred from the former Standard Warehouse by the proprietors, The Geo. A. Schaefer & Sons Manufacturing Company at Sing Sing, are hereby informed that Mrs. Thomas Brennan, Miss M. A. Broadhurst, Mrs. Mattie L. Dexter, Mrs. John Feeney, Wm. E. Monaghan, Charles B. Mill, E. Murray, Martha McAleese, Mrs. H. Pulsifer, Mrs. J. Sinclair, Mrs. C. J. Smith, Mrs. Margaret Tobin, G. W. Wheeler, Wm. H. Christy, Wm. Twombley, F. Cronin, A. H. Dayton, Mrs. L. Alexandre, Geo. H. Rice, H. C. Howell, P. C. Lee, M. Cotter, Charles Hat Place, Nellie Hedding, Mrs. Frank Gay, William L. F. R. Harris, Mrs. E. H. Saltus, Geo. B. Mallory, the Misses Kate and Cornelia Stevens, F. W. Vosburg, T. M. Walsh, Mrs. A. V. Whiting, Mrs. Lizzie F. Evans, Mrs. J. Hyde, Mrs. Charles Jenkins, S. C. Hayden, D. M. Armstrong, H. Bretger, Mr. or Mrs. A. Blumenthal, T. W. Conkling, W. E. Childs, Frank Melville, Mrs. Wm. Marks:

You are hereby notified that you are required to pay the amounts due for storage and other charges upon the household goods, personal effects, and merchandise stored in the warehouses of this company in your name or for your account, and in case of your default in so doing, such goods, wares, and merchandise will be sold at public auction on the 17th day of September, 1896, commencing at 10.30 o'clock A. M., at the salesrooms of Justus Locke, auctioneer, 206 East 125th St., and continue from day to day.
au6-1aw6wW JOHN VAN WORMER, Secretary and General Manager.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARRY, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William E. Gilhooly, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1896. HORACE J. BARRY, Executor.
WM. E. GILHOOLY, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, New-York City. jy15-1aw6mW

BAYARD, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BAYARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John Bradley Lord, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1896. SARAH E. PERINE, Administratrix. JOHN BRADLEY LORD, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
jy22-1aw6mW

BRADHURST, HENRY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BRADHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Jackson, Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of April, 1896. AUGUSTUS M. BRADHURST, EDWARD E. CAMP, Administrators, &c. CHARLES A. JACKSON, Attorney for Administrators, Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, New-York City. ap22-1aw6mW

DIVIDENDS.

HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO
207 Produce Exchange, Aug. 12, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 16.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable September 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. August 20, and opened at 9 A. M. September 16.
The coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the company, due September 1st, 1896, will be paid by the Franklin Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn.
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1896, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st at 10 A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 18th, 1896.

SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD CO., 32 Nassau Street, New-York, Aug. 5, 1896.—A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½ per cent.) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after Sept. 1, 1896. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon Saturday, Aug. 8, 1896, and reopened on the 1st day of September, 1896.
G. G. HAVEN, JR., Treasurer.

Office of WELSBACH COMMERCIAL COMPANY, 40 Wall St., New-York City, Aug. 13, 1896.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on Sept. 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 29. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Aug. 31 to Sept. 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For security of which it may concern.)
124 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
25 shs. 34 Avenue R. R. Co.
$5,000 Hampton Roades Hotel Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fund 5 p. c. Bds., 1914.
15 shs. Ratan Co.
10 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
$25,000 Elmira Municipal Impt'n Co. 1st Consl. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., due 1942.
$35,000 41 Receivers' Certs. of the Elmira Natl. Bank (in liq.), 6 p. c., payable on act't.
$10,000 Mo., Kan. & Eastern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$3,000 Columbia Type Writer Co. 8ds.
8 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co.

PROPOSALS

To Contractors.
Office Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 66 Third Avenue, New-York, July 31, 1896.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, August 20, 1896, for furnishing all the labor and materials required for the erection and completion of a Pavilion for Children, on Ward's Island, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by Messrs. Hoppin & Koen, Architects, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.
Bidders will be required to submit with their proposals the names of two responsible persons who will become bondsmen for the faithful performance of the contract.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architects.
By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN J. KENNEDY, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION MORE ACTIVE AND PRICES FIRMER.

Considerable Switching of Grain and Higher Outside Markets—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull and Firm—Provisions Quiet and Lower—Cotton Very Active and Higher—Coffee Higher and Fairly Active.

The grain trading was mainly in the way of switching between September and December, with prices ruling higher with the West and Europe, while the speculation was more pronounced. Provisions were offered freely at easier prices, and had small demand. Cotton was excited and active, with prices about 28@34 points up, on the poor crop outlook. Coffee followed Europe, and made a moderate advance.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	21¼@ 21½
Corn, No. 2, mixed	28¾@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85 @$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	8 7-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	18 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.00 @ 8.75
Lard, Western steam	.. @ 3.85
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	16 @ ..
Sugar, granulated, fancy	4⅞@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10¾@
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6½@ 8¾
Copper, lake	10.65 @11.00
Lead	2.70 @ 2.75

WHEAT—Contracts advanced ¼@⅝c on firmer cables, good foreign buying, better Western markets, and local covering, declined ⅜@½c on free realizing, rallied ¼c, and closed steady at ⅜@½c gain, with trading more active and mainly switching between September and December. Spot, from grain to arrive, ¼c higher and quiet. Sales, 32,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels No. 3 hard Manitoba on private terms, and 16,000 bushels ungraded red at 57½c, delivered. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3¾c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2¼c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York, at 1½c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¾c over September, free on board, afloat. Clearances, 136,998 bushels; receipts, 172,825 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 309,376 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were quiet and firm at ¼c advance, following the West and on local covering, but closed weak, higher and very quiet. Sales, 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 1¾c over September, free on board, afloat. Receipts, 257,225 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 552,721 bushels. Clearances hence, 224,278 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 93,015 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and firm at ½c advance, following other grain, with only a local trade. Spot were 1c higher on white and ¼@½c up on mixed, with an increased demand for local use. Sales, 172,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25⅛@26c; No. 3 white at 24½c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 25c; No. 3 mixed, 1¼@2½c for 2,000 bushels; rejected white, 20c; rejected mixed, 19c; No. 2 Chicago, 23½c; track mixed, 21½@23c; track white, 23@30c for 170,000 bushels. Receipts, 334,700 bushels; exports, 1,140 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	5,000	62½@....	62½
September	2,945,000	62¼@62 11-16	62¼
October	40,000	63⅜@63½	63½
November	....	....@....	64½
December	2,885,000	65 @65½	65¼
May	10,000	69 @69⅝	69¼
Total	5,885,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	10,000	28 5-16@28⅝	28½
September	35,000	28⅝@29	28⅝
October	10,000	29¼@29⅜	29¼
December	10,000	30⅛@....	30⅜
May	5,000	32½@....	32½
Total	70,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	25,000		21½@21¾

FLOUR—Business very moderate, and some grades quoted easier to sell. Sales, 9,000 bbls, mainly Spring patents at $3.15@$3.70.... Actuals, 9,627 bbls and 42,015 sacks; exports, 12,515 bbls and 4,225 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 84,884 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.25@$2.75.

BARLEY—Duluth, 2,000 bushels nominal; 49-lb Western quoted at 31c, free on board.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 38¾c, free on board; No. 1, 38c, free no board.

FLAXSEED—Duluth and steady at 72c, cost, insurance and freight.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.45; cut, $3.10@$3.80; ground, $3@$3.45; No. 3 pearled barley, $3.60.

FEED—Quiet and steady.... We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 47½@52½c; middlings, 67½@72½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a steadier market, shippers showed increased interest, and early in the day small sales of prime summer yellow were made at 23c; subsequently a sale was made of 300 obls do at 23¼c, and the close was steady at 23½ bid and 23¾c asked; off grade yellow was quiet, but quoted steady at 22½@23c; prime white was quiet and unchanged at 25½@26c; crude oil was sparingly offered, and prices were steady at 19@20c.... LARD OIL was quiet and unchanged at 39@41c for prime city.... LINSEED OIL was quiet, but steady, at 31@32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Aug. 18.—Oil closed at 103⅛ bid. Standard's price, 104.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The markets at the West were quiet, and prices declined under selling by longs to realize profit and free offering by packers. The close was quiet at the bottom prices of the day; lard closed at a decline of 7½@12½ points, pork 10@12½ points, and bacon 7½ points; estimated receipts of hogs at Chicago for to-morrow, 16,000 head.

LARD—At the West the market was quiet, and, as there were increased offerings by longs and packers, prices declined 7½@12½ points. August closed at 3.42½c, nominal; September at 3.42½@3.52½c, closing at 3.52½c; October at 3.47½@3.55c, closing at 3.47½c bid; December at 3.60@3.65c, closing at 3.60c bid; January at 3.80@3.90c, closing at 3.80c bid. Here the market was less active and easier, cash closing at 3.85c asked. Sales, 900 tcs at 3.85c. City steam firm; sales, 150 tcs at 3.50c; refined in moderate demand; sales, 1,000 tcs; Continental at 4.25c; South American at 4.70c; Brazil, kegs, 5.85c; compound at 3¾@4c.

PORK—The Western market was quiet, and, under increased offerings, prices declined. 10@12½ points. August closed at $6.20, nominal; September at $6.20@$6.30, closing at $6.25 bid; October at $6.90@$6.95, closing at $6.95 bid; January at $7@$7.15, closing at $7 asked. Here the market was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 200 bbls.... Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $8@$8.25 for old; $8.50@$8.75 for new; family mess, $10@$11; prime, $8@$9; extra mess, $9@$10; extra prime, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF—Quiet and steady. We quote: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $9@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Market dull; prices nominal; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14@$15 here.

HOGS—Were at ¼c further advance.... Bacon, 4¾c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 5c; 140 lb, 5¼c; 120 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5¾@5¾c.... Receipts at the West, 80,000 head; last year, 30,827 head. Chicago—Receipts, 8,000 head; 5@10c higher; $2.80@$3.60; left over, 500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,475 head; active, $2.65@$3.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,767 head; higher; $3@$3.50. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $3.25@$3.65. Milwaukee—Receipts, 575 head; $2.75@$3.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; 5c higher; $2,90@$3.15. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; 5c higher; $2.80@$3.15.

TALLOW—The market was more active and firmer. There was a demand from the United Kingdom, and sales were made of 400 hhds prime city at 3 1-16c, closing steady. Country quiet and unchanged at 3@3¼c.

STEARINE—Increased interest was shown in the market for oleostearine, and sales of 100,000 lb were made at 4c.... Lard stearine was neglected at 4¼@4½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and made an advance of 5@20 points on foreign buying and better cables, with the close barely steady on freer offerings. Havre was steady at ⅛@1f advance and Hamburg steady at ⅛@½ pfennig gain.... Spot Rio dull and steady at 10¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,700 bags Maracaibo and 100 bags Savanilla on private terms.... Opening Call—11 A. M.—August, 250 bags at 10.30c; November, 500 bags at 9.40c; December, 1,000 bags at 9.30c; total, 1,750 bags. Between Call and Close—August, 250 bags at 10.25c; September, 1,250 bags at 9.80c; December, 1,500 bags at 9.30c; 250 bags at 9.25c; 2,500 bags at 9.30c; January, 1,000 bags at 9.30c; March, 1,750 bags at 9.30c; May, 500 bags at 9.35c; July, 500 bags at 9.30c; total, 9,500 bags. Exchange—65 points paid to exchange 250 bags October for August; 50 points paid to exchange 750 bags March for September; total for day, 13,250 bags.... Closing Prices—January, 9.25@9.30c; February, 9.25@9.30c; March, 9.25@9.30c; April, 9.25@9.30c; May, 9.25@9.35c; June, 9.25@9.30c; July, 9.25@9.30c; August, 10.10@10.25c; September, 9.75@9.80c; October, 9.50@9.55c; November, 9.30@9.40c; December, 9.25@9.30c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and excited, with prices advancing 28@34 points on the dry weather and high temperature in the South, with New-Orleans and Europe free buyers, and local shorts covering freely. Liverpool was then all 8½ points advance, and New-Orleans about 30 points up. Spot was dull at ⅛c advance. Sales, 100 bales to spinners, with 200 bales delivered on contract.... Middling Gulf, 8 11-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing. Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
August	8.29@8.31	8.31	8.10	7,200
September	8.06@8.07	8.05	7.75	11,200
October	8.13@ ..	8.14	7.80	37,000
November	8.08@8.09	8.11	7.85	23,000
December	8.14@8.15	8.16	7.90	93,900
January	8.19@8.20	8.29	7.95	127,100
February	8.23@8.24	8.24	8.01	4,800
March	8.28@8.29	8.29	8.05	9,500
April	8.33@8.34	8.33	8.29	900
Total				314,600

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 9,958 bales, against 351 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for the week: Beans, 2,317 bbls; peas, 25 bbls. Exports: Beans, 2,026 pks; peas, 614 bbls. Advices from the interior have been in a little stronger, reporting damage to the crop because of hot weather and frost, and shippers feel that prices here ought to respond a little, but there has been no improvement in the general demand, and sellers have been unable to secure any advantage. Marrow are closing fairly steady at $1.90@$2, and $1.12½@$1.15; the outside figure for strictly choice large beans. Some very nice marks are going at the inside figure. Medium and pea, when wanted, bring about $1; in fact, all of the recent business has been on the part of buyers. "White kidney" neglected. Exporters took a good many red kidney for the steamers sailing last week, but so far this week business has been slack, and it is not difficult to buy best marks at $1.05. Turtle soup held firm, because of the limited quantity of stock available. Yellow eye not plenty, but very dull. California lima have dragged all the week, and the feeling is easy. No business doing in green peas, but Scotch are in light supply and held a shade firmer. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.12½@$1.15; do, 'medium, 97½c@$1; do, pea, $1; do, white kidney, $1.20@$1.25; do, red kidney, $1.05; do, turtle soup, $1.40; do, yellow eye, $1.17½; do, lima, California, $1.62½@$1.65; green peas, bbls, 70@72½c; do, bags, 65@67½c; do, scotch, bbls, 75c; do, bags, 72½c.

BUTTER—Receipts, 7,398 pkgs from all sources and prices firm.... Western creamery, 11½@16c; extra, 16c; State creamery, 11½@16c; State dairy, 10@16c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 9@11½c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Held firmer and demand aided by the advance in the country; State, large, full cream, 6½@8¾c; small, new, 6@8c; part skims, new, 3@6c.

EGGS—Moderate demand at very steady prices for fine stock.... State, 14@14½c; Western, 12@13c; do, case, $2@$2.40.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are meeting a very good demand when fancy, but medium and low grade stock rather slow. Peaches and pears are not plenty, and are steady, with a fair many going into cold storage for a later market, especially Bartlett; Southern pears mostly poor and receiving little attention, except the best Kiefers. Plums in moderate supply and steady. Peaches are now arriving very freely from Maryland and Delaware, and a few Jerseys have been received. Grapes are in fair free supply, but meeting an active demand when prime, some fancy up-river exceeding quotations. Southern offerings generally poor. Blackberries and huckleberries in light supply and steady when prime. Muskmelons from all points show a very wide range as to quality and value; fancy sell well. The cooler weather has shut off demand for watermelons, and market is weak and about $50 per car lower than early in the week. We quote: Apples, prime to fancy, per double-head barrel, $1@$1.50; do, common, 25@75c; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $2@$3; do, per keg, $1.25@$1.50; do, Clapp's Favorite, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, per keg, $1.25@$1.50; Scooter, per bbl, $2@$2.25; do, Southern pears, $1@$1.50; do, cooking varieties, 75c@$1; Western peaches, 50@75c; Maryland, per carrier, $1@$2.50; do, Delaware and Maryland, fancy, per basket, 65c@$1; do, straight lines, 40@60c; do, common, 25@35c; do, Jersey, 25@75c; plums, per basket, 15@35c; grapes, up-river, per crate, $1@$1.25; do, per basket, 40@60c; do, Worden, $1@$1.25; do, Moore's Early and Wyoming, 75c@$1.25; do, Champion, 40@60c; do, Maryland and Delaware, Wyoming, 75c@$1.25; do, other varieties, 50@75c; blackberries, per quart, 4@8c; huckleberries, per quart, 4@8c; muskmelons, Hackensack, per bbl, $2@$3; do, South Jersey, Jenny Lind, $1.50@$3.50; do, Monmouth County, per bbl, $1@$2.50; do, Anne Arundel, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, Baltimore, per crate, 50c@$1.25; watermelons, per carload, $75@$200; do, per 100, $6@$20. Receipts for week, 7,107 pks; exports, 1,068 pks. DRIED—There has been only a small jobbing demand in evaporated apples all the week, and while the market has not passed goods in sale, the demand has been met promptly and no slight shading of values has stood in the way of business. Prices are a little lower than a week ago. Some further business has been done in the crop for future delivery, but present neither exporters nor interior makers show much disposition to trade. Chops and cores and skins are slow; a good deal of business has been done for future delivery, but movement now is small. Peaches entirely neglected. A number of lots of new raspberries arrived recently, and without demand offers to sell at 15c for prime evaporated have failed to result in sales. Cherries are very dull. Huckleberries and blackberries slow but steady. The California steamer in yesterday brought 4,329 pkgs dried fruit, 1,870 of which were for export direct. Apricots are moving fairly, with best stock commanding 9@9½c generally. Prunes, apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 1895, 5½@6c; do, prime to choice, 4½@5c; do, common to good, 3@4c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse-cut, State and Western, 2½@3½c; do, Southern, 2@2½c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 8@6c; do, unpeeled, 1¾@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 1896, 15c; huckleberries, 1896, 7½@8c; do, 1895, 6½@7½c; cherries, 1896, 9½c; blackberries, 1895, 5½@6c; apricots, California, 1895, 7½@9c; prunes, California, 1895, as to size, 4@6½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts for the week have been 34 carloads of Western, 4 of Southern, and 2 of express stock; after our last weekly report the market ruled very dull until Friday, when speculators cleaned up all the fowls and chickens at 8½c; Monday fowls advanced to 9c and chickens 9@9½c, with those prices prevailing to-day; roosters have declined to 6c; turkeys continue scarce and in speculative demand, but geese steady; pigeons neglected and low. We quote: Chickens, local, per lb, 9½@10c; do, Western, 9½c; do, Southern, 9@9½c; fowls, per lb, 9c; roosters, per lb, 6c; turkeys, per lb, 9c; ducks, Western, per pair, 60@70c; do, Southern, per pair, 50c; geese, Western, per pair, $1@$1.25; do, Southern, 75c@$1; pigeons, per pair, 15@20c.... DRESSED—Receipts for the week, 4,067 pks; supplies of Western fresh-dressed poultry have continued liberal all the last week, with the larger proportion still consisting of chickens, the bulk of which have continued to average small and medium size, and some large quantities have arrived in bad order, specially of fancy broiling chickens. In perfect condition have not been in any surplus at any time, but the low prices of average grades has kept prices low even on fancy goods; up to the close of last week average lots of scalded chickens were irregular, and the above 8@8½c, while small average were urged at every opportunity at 6@7c, and lots out of order ranged down to 3@4c per lb, and even lower, but it was simply impossible to effect a clearance, and at the close of the week large lots were seized by the Board of Health; this week the weather has been a little cooler, but receipts heavier than generally expected, and while the tone is a little more confident it has failed to establish any material advance in prices; occasionally fancy lots have brought a premium, but average best scalded chickens are still offering at 8½@9c; dry-picked Western chickens are occasionally taken, unless very greatly neglected; near-by chickens rarely of desirable quality, and prices low and irregular; fowls have been less than chickens all the week, and while only moderate supplies kept sold closely; prices steadily sustained at 9½@10c for choice dry-picked, but scalded fowls have been difficult to place above 9c; Long Island and Eastern Spring ducks plenty, and while prices hold about 9@10c for fine ducks, with 12c figures extreme; Western ducks very dull and irregular; Eastern geese greatly neglected and in considerable accumulation at the close; old turkeys scarce and wanted; tame squabs in liberal supply, very dull, and weak. We quote: Turkeys, prime mixed weights, 11c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, dry-picked, selected, 13@14c; do, ordinary, 10@12c; do, Pennsylvania, 10@12c; do, Western, dry-picked, choice, 9c; do, small, 7@8c; do, scalded, 4 lb and over to pair, 8½@9c; do, 3 to 3½ lb, 7@8c; do, Western and Southern, small, 5½@6½c; fowls, Western, dry-picked, choice, 9½@10c; do, scalded, 9c; old cocks, 5@5½c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, per pair, 12@13c; do, Pennsylvania and Virginia, 9@11c; do, Western, 7@9c; old ducks, Western, 5@8c; Spring geese, Eastern, 12@14c; squabs, per dozen, $1@$1.75.... GAME—Only small and irregular lots of fresh game birds arriving, and rarely in prime condition; choice birds would sell to a moderate extent at about quotations. We quote: Grouse and partridges, choice, per pair, 75c@$1; woodcock, choice, per pair, 90c@$1; English snipe and golden plover, choice, per dozen, $1.75@$2; grass plover, choice, per dozen, $1@$1.50.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes show increased receipts and an easier market, with other vegetables firm and quiet.... Potatoes, Long Island, $1.25@$1.37; sweets, $1@$1.50; cabbage, per 100, $2@$2.50; onions, new, per bbl, $1.25@$2.25; tomatoes, per crate, 10@20c; cucumbers, per box, 15@25c; corn, per 100, 25@75c; peas, per bag, 50c@$1.75.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Very fair inquiry on account of the cooler weather, and prices strong.... New-Orleans, centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@34c; Barbados, jobbing, 25@27c.

RICE—Demand very good and prices firm, on light supplies.... Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2¾@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; Java, 4@4½c; Japan, 4@4½c; Java, 3¾@4¼c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was quiet and very steady. Sales, 1,900 bags muscovado, 89° test, at 3c and 4,398 bags centrifugal sugar, 96° test, at 3⅝c.... Refined unchanged and quiet.... Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2¾c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅝c.... Cut-loaf, 5¾c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4⅞@5c; standard A, 4⅝c; off A, 4 7-16@4½c; softs, 3¾@4⅞c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Hudson River best hard bricks, afloat, are worth $5 per 1,000; fair to good, $4.25@$4.75; Jerseys, $3.75@$4.25; pale, $1.50@$2; Croton, dark and red, $12; Croton, brown, $10.50@$11; Philadelphia front, $21; Trenton front, $19.... Rosendale cement is worth 80@85c per bbl; American Portland, $2@$2.15; Belgian Portland, $1.75@$1.80; English Portland, $2@$2.15; German Portland, $2@$2.50.... Rockland common lime is worth 80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 70c; State common lime, 55@60c, and do, finishing, $1.... Lathe are worth $1.65 per 1,000.... Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushels; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts have not been very heavy, but trade moderate and tone easy, with prices favoring buyers; at the close, however, outlook is more favorable. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90@95c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 65@90c; do, shipping, 60@65c; do, trash, 35@45c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@70c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 65@80c; do, short rye, 50@55c; do, tangled rye, 40@50c; do, oat or wheat, 25@35c.

HOPS—Trading slow, but fine grades held very steady.... Quoted: New-York State, crop of 1895, choice, 7@7½c; common to prime do, 5@6c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, choice, 6@6½c; common to prime, 3@5½c.

HIDES—Demand small, with values unchanged.... Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 25 to 30 lb, 16c; Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 25 to 50 lb, 7@7½c.

LEATHER—Moderate jobbing demand at unaltered prices.... Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20

"BARONESS" BLANC'S MYSTERY.

Another Announcement of Her Reported Marriage to Vaugn Waters.

Elizabeth L. Blanc, a woman of many husbands and much mystery, added to the latter and apparently to the former yesterday when the morning newspapers published in their marriage columns this vague notice:

WATERS—BLANC.—Vaugn Waters to Elizabeth L. Blanc.

The news that this marriage had taken place June 13 was printed on June 18, and those who have followed the long matrimonial and brief stage career of the "Baroness" are wondering whether the marriage chronicle of that time was a fiction or whether the knot tied in New-Jersey was not sufficiently binding.

The marriage of June 13 was performed by the Rev. Dr. Meacham in Jersey City. It was alleged, whither the "Baroness" and young Leeds Vaugn Waters went, with every precaution to avoid publicity. They would have been successful in keeping the matter quiet, it is said, had not the New-Jersey law compelled the officiating clergyman to file the certificate.

When the story of the marriage was made public both parties strenuously denied that they had been united, and Mr. Waters telephoned denials to all the New-York newspapers.

Mrs. Blanc has been for several years one of those whose doings cause people to talk about them a great deal. She is about thirty-seven years old, and was once considered one of the belles of Philadelphia, where she lived with her father, Capt. Francis P. Nicholson. Her first marriage was to Alfred B. Riegel in Philadelphia in 1880, and for five years she was one of the leaders of the lively young people of the Quaker City. Then her husband lost all his money, and she left him to go on the stage in light opera.

She failed to reach a pinnacle of fame, and for two years little was heard of her. Then she became the wife of the man from whom she took the pseudo title "Baroness"—Baron Frederick Blanc. Baron was his first Christian name, but he seldom used it.

She and her husband lived in this city and became prominent in the places where liveliness is looked for and found. The "Baroness" and her husband were not insensible, and soon a detective was the principal witness in a suit for divorce brought by Blanc. The divorce was granted. Fred Yuengling, Jr., son of the wealthy brewer, figured in the case.

Mrs. Blanc then organized a theatrical company and produced in Buffalo, on Dec. 5, 1892, a play called "Deception." She brought the play to the Fifth Avenue Theatre in this city in the following month, and with jewels and gorgeous dresses she bid for New-York's favor. She failed to get it. Young Mr. Yuengling became conspicuous during the engagement by discharging the manager, clashing a coachman, and throwing out a lawyer's clerk who tried to serve a paper on the "Baroness."

Next she tried the road. The actors struck, and Mr. Yuengling was arrested for giving worthless checks to them. She kept on to Chicago. There hordes of creditors attacked her, and she finally confessed defeat. Then she went to Europe.

On her return, in May of this year, she was examined in supplementary proceedings, and testified that she had pawned all her valuables, including a decoration given to her by the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia.

Mr. Waters is said to be the possessor of several million dollars. He is a member of several prominent clubs.

GIRL FELL ON HER KNEES IN COURT

The Second Time She Was Committed on a Charge of Bicycle Stealing.

Sadie Isaacs, nineteen years old, and rather good looking, and who gave her address as 233 East Fifty-fourth Street, was committed for trial in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday accused of stealing a bicycle. The girl hired a wheel at the bicycle store of Price & Muller, at 21 Lexington Avenue, July 14, to go to Coney Island. Two hours later she hired another at the store of Norbert Horn, at Fifty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, telling the same story.

On Horn's complaint she was arrested and arraigned in Yorkville Court before Magistrate Simms, on July 23, and she went down on her knees in court and so moved the compassion of Mr. Horn that he obtained permission to withdraw the charge.

In the meantime Price and Muller were looking everywhere for their wheel and for Miss Isaacs. The police found her at Coney Island, and she confessed that she had sold the borrowed wheel in a hardware store on Third Avenue for $15. Frederick Muller was the complainant when she was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Kudlich.

She repeated her performance of going down on her knees and praying for forgiveness, and her effort was so artistic that Mr. Muller was willing to withdraw his charge. Magistrate Kudlich refused to allow him to do so and committed her for trial.

Passengers Booked for Europe.

Among the passengers booked on the transatlantic vessels which will sail to-day are:

American Line Steamship St. Paul, for Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Banigan, Mrs. J. D. Cameron, J. Sergeant Cram, J. B. Foraker, J. B. Foraker, Jr., Colgate Hoyt, and George C. Rand.

Red Star Line Steamship Westernland, for Antwerp—Count and Countess Conrad de Buisseret.

White Star Line Steamship Britannic, for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carroll, Col. Grasett, Capts. and Mrs. James McGill, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Speer.

A Small Wheelman Run Over.

While riding a bicycle Leo Marks, eleven years old, of 28 Sixth Avenue, was knocked down by an ice wagon yesterday, one of the wheels of which ran over his body, causing severe internal injuries. He was attended at home. The driver was arrested.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair weather, preceded by local thunderstorms in the early morning, cool northerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair Wednesday, possibly showers on the coast Tuesday night, cool northerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, generally fair, probably threatening weather in the afternoon, cool northerly winds. VIRGINIA, generally fair, but possibly local thunderstorms in southern portion, northerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, local thunderstorms, winds, easterly. EASTERN FLORIDA, partly cloudy weather, local rain in extreme southern and extreme northern portions, variable winds. ALABAMA, WESTERN FLORIDA, and MISSISSIPPI, local thunderstorms, variable winds, cooler in Alabama. LOUISIANA, partly cloudy weather, probably local thunderstorms in eastern portion, southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair in western portion, local thunderstorms in eastern portion, winds southerly, warmer. ARKANSAS, local thunderstorms, winds shifting to easterly, warmer in northeast portion. TENNESSEE, local thunderstorms, northeasterly winds, warmer in western portion. KENTUCKY and WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, generally fair Wednesday with cool, light to fresh northerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair and slightly warmer Wednesday, northerly winds, shifting to easterly. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, light to fresh northerly winds, slightly warmer. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, light to fresh northerly winds, shifting to southeasterly. MISSOURI, generally fair, possibly local thunderstorms in extreme southern portion, winds shifting to easterly. IOWA, fair, followed by showers in western portion, northerly winds, shifting to southerly. MINNESOTA, fair, winds shifting to southerly, and warmer.

KANSAS and NEBRASKA, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers, winds shifting to southerly, warmer in western portion. COLORADO, local showers, southerly winds, and warmer. SOUTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy weather, and probably local showers, southerly winds and warmer. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. WYOMING, local showers, partly cloudy weather, variable winds. MONTANA, generally fair, southerly to westerly winds, cooler in western portion.

The barometer has risen in the central valleys and lake regions. It has been falling slowly in the Middle Atlantic States, and rapidly in the extreme Northwest. The area of high pressure covers the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, and the barometer is low north of Minnesota and over Arizona. It is cooler from the Gulf and North Carolina northward over the lake regions and New-England. It is also cooler in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado, but warmer in the Northwest.

Local showers have prevailed along the Atlantic coast and in Missouri, Arkansas, Western Tennessee and Kentucky. The weather is generally clear to-night, from the Middle Atlantic States westward to the Missouri Valley. Cool and fair weather will prevail in the northern States east of the Mississippi, possibly preceded by showers to-night on the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts. Local thunderstorms are indicated for the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Land for a New Synagogue—The Sales in the Auction Room.

Mr. D. Hoexter has sold, for Donovan Brothers, at $6,000, a plot 36 by 100, on East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, between Willis and Brook Avenues, to the Hand in Hand Congregation, which will erect a synagogue there.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Parmella M. D. Averill, at $12,800, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 45 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 95 feet east of Madison Avenue, 12.6 by 102.2.

By assignee's order, Messrs. James Bleecker & Son, sold to John Whalen, at $2,600, a plot 50 by 120 on Decatur Avenue, 300 feet south of Scott Avenue.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles D. Ingersoll, referee, plot on West One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Audubon Avenue, 75 by 95. Due on judgment, $3,965.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Marcella Farrell to Lot 47, on map of Olinville, being on the west side of Second, or Pleasant, Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Two Hundred and Sixty-first Street, northwest corner of Fields Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Peter B. Miller of 200 West Thirty-first Street, owner; cost, $3,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 121.10 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for two three-story brick tenements, by Giulio Figliuolo of 719 Union Avenue, owner; cost, $16,000.

Grand Avenue, west side, twenty-five feet north of Buchanan Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Gerome Raggio, owner; cost, $1,500.

No. 447 Robbins Avenue, by Karl Hess, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 291 Fifth Avenue, by Lloyd S. Bryce of 291 Fifth Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick and frame store and office building; cost, $5,000.

No. 147 West Forty-second Street, by estate of William Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner, alterations to a six-story brick and frame store and lofts; cost, $4,000.

No. 261 West Twenty-eighth Street, by Thomas J. Aspell of 357 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel and dwelling; cost, $300.

No. 1,781 Avenue A, by Albert Naegeli of 46 East Fourteenth Street, owner; John M. Susse, lessee; alterations to a five-story brick tenement and hotel; cost not given.

No. 815 Tenth Avenue, by Herman Schutte of 409 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement; cost not given.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 18.

READE ST, 77; n e corner 10th Av and 40th St, 90.4x100x irregular; 42d St, n s, 400 ft e of 10th Av, 49.10x100.5, all title, and n s 40th St, 400 ft w of 11th Av, 100.5x175x irregular, with land under water; one-half part, and 10th Av, 580 to 586, 42d St, 463 West and 761 1st Av, all title; Charles E. Strong, as trustee of F. B. Cutting, deceased, to Charles E. Strong and George W. Wickersham, trustees, &c. $1

CHAMBERS ST, 95; 42d St, n s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 50.1x100.5; 10th Av, 568 and 570; lots 193 and 194, map property of Robert Bogardus, at Fort Washington; all title, and n s 40th St, 600 ft w of 11th Av, 100.5x175x irregular, with land under water; one-half part; 588, 590 10th Av; 472, 467, and 469 West 42d St; same to same. 1

RUNGTON ST, 134; Adam Wiener, referee, to Sarah Federgreen 3,325

GRAND ST, n s, 94; William H. Appleton to Ann R. Howard 1

MOTT ST, 159; Giovanni Volpe to Nicola Yuzzolino; one-sixth part 1,100

AV B, n s, 164.6 ft n of 10th St, 25x70; Samuel Ranesfelder and wife to Louis Cohn 1

SAME property; Arnold Lemoine and wife to Samuel Ranesfelder 1

WATER ST, 364; Catharine J. Foley to Simon P. Flannery 10

78TH ST, n s, 169 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Henriette Stegfried to Hans J. Gracie and wife 16,000

107TH ST, 215 East; Fannie Lederer to Eugene C. Fortier 1

107TH ST, n s, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 23.9x102; Ignatz L. Jaffe to Amelia Glueck .. 1

124TH ST, 243 East; Fredericka Schulze to Jessie Hazell 1

118TH ST, 156 East; Betty Semmen to Abraham Loeb and others 1

TURNPIKE ROAD, leading from Westchester to William's Bridge, e s, adjoining land of Thomas Wilson, 40x171.4x40x178.2; Annie R. Conklin to George P. Baisley 13,500

64TH ST, n e corner of Park, or 4th Av, 24.10x100.5; Miriam Lissner to Napoleon T. Allen 1

VILLA AV, e s, 200 ft n of Potter Place, 25x129.2x25x130; Cornelius Dixon and John H. Williams and wife to Jeremiah Dixon 1

VILLA AV, e s, 175 ft n of Potter Place, 25x129.1x25x130; same to same 1

115TH ST, 19 East; Abraham Loeb and wife to Clara L. Loeb to Betty Semmen 1

MADISON AV, 272; James A. Billings and Irving H. Brown, trustees, to Hattie F. Whipple 87,500

22D ST, 311 West; John Delahunty, referee, to Margaret Penley 2,300

80TH ST, n s, 106.8 ft e of 4th Av, 20.8x100.8; Nellie M. Parker and another to Henry M. Glase and wife 27,000

95TH ST, n s, 235 ft e of 4th Av, 18x100.8; David S. Cahn to Henriette Harris 1

127TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of 4th Av, 25x99.11; Ella L. Millard to Francis P. Kennedy 1

102D ST, n s, 75 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Reginald P. B. Johnson and wife to Carsten H. Bohlen 1

124TH ST, s s, 170.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 15.8x irregular; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Frank Lederer 1

LEGGETT AV, n s, 70 ft e of Hewitt Place, 25x80.3x irregular; James Kelly to Annie Ryan 1

163D ST, n s, 155 ft w of Forest Av, 20x88; George Tremberger and wife to Philip Fluhr 1

183D ST, s e corner of Park Av, 24.9x80x22.1x90; John Brandt and wife to John Brandt 5,000

FORDHAM PLACE, s s, 325 ft w of Grand Av, 50x135x50.1x131.7; Charles Reckling and another to W. T. Timmerman 1,700

WEBSTER AV, n s, 225 ft w of Scott Av, 25x120; Louisa B. Krauss to Pierre W. Briggs 23,000

LOT 195, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, near Van Nest station; Walter Busing and others to Mary McGuire 250

TURNPIKE ROAD from Westchester to William's Bridge, e s, adjoining land of Thomas Wilson, 40x171.4x40x178.2; George P. Baisley and wife to Morris Beisley 13,500

13TH AV, s w corner of 5th St, 165x114, Wakefield; Thomas Morris and wife to Ella M. Roberts 7,500

AVENUE D, s e corner of 4th St, 27x100, Tremont; Louisa Munsterman to Edwin C. Jones 475

COMMONWEALTH AV, s w corner of Manston St, 50x100; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Mary Cady 1,200

Recorded Leases.

GILL, Robinson, to Daniel Meyer; East River bulkhead and s s of 107th St, runs s 103x w 107x e 120x n 101x e 103; also s s of 107th St, 115 ft w of East River bulkhead, 15x30, 10 years $1,900

LABRIOBA, Joseph, to Ferdinando Nunziato; 89 Mulberry St, 3 years 3,000

STREETER, W. H., for Arcelia Church, to Lewis Eberhard; 130 West 26th St, 5 years 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BARRY, Julia K., and Robert P., to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 213 East 55th St, 1 year $1,000

BRANDT, John F., to John Brandt; s e corner of Park Av and 183d St, 1 year.. 4,150

BANNEN, John, and wife to Frank H. Cozzens; s s of 136th St, 450 ft e of Willis Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 22,000

SAME to Edward C. Cozzens; s s of 136th St, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years 11,000

SAME to Louise R. Edey; s s of 136th St, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years 11,000

BERTINE, Edward D., and wife to Elihu Thomson; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 260 ft s of 171st St, 3 years 4,500

SAME to Isabella G. Francis; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 240 ft s of 171st St, 3 years.. 4,500

CORDES, John D., and wife to Theodore Riehl and another, guardian of Louise C. Scheuermann; n s of 11th St, 289.3 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 5,000

SAME to Theodore Riehl; same property, demand 3,000

CIRRITO, Joseph, and wife to William A. Soles; n s of 80th St, 99.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 4 months 1,250

CHANLER, William A., to New-York Life Insurance Company; 2,860 and 2,862 3d Av, 2 years 25,000

DONOVAN, Cornelius J., and wife to Peter Bauer; e s of Columbus Av, 50.11 ft s of 107th St, 5 years 18,000

FORDHAM, Orrin F., and wife to Emma C. Kene; Orchard St, s s, being lot at City Island adjoining lands of Brady and estate of A. F. Vail, 1 year 500

FISHER, Adam E., to trustees of Louis C. Hamersley, deceased; n s of West Houston St, 69.6 ft w of Wooster St, 3 years 85,000

SAME and wife to Isaac Stiebel; 70 and 74 West Houston St, notes 6,078

SAME to Peter J. Brennan and Jacob May; same property, demand 21,000

SAME to James J. Phelan; n s of West Houston St, 69.6 ft w of Wooster St, 1 year 21,965

FLUHR, Philipp, to George Tremberger; n s of 165th St, 156 ft w of Forest Av, 5 years 500

FREEDMAN, Charles L., and wife to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 320 Columbus Av, 3 years 65,000

FARIAN, Ignatz, and wife to J. C. Pilgrim; s s of 122d St, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 15,500

GROGAN, Margaret, to Lizzie A. Grogan; s s of 56th St, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 3 months 600

GALLAGHER, William W., to William H. Simonson; s s of 70th St, 291 ft e of 1st Av, 6 months 1,000

HAUSER, Christian and Pauline, to Richard M. Korner; Lot 69, Block B, map of Hudson P. Ross, Mapes estate, 5 years 1,675

HOLBIG, Leonhard, and wife to Paul Dannhauser; e s of Forest Av, 90 ft s of 163th St, 1 year 200

HUMMEL, Frederick P., to Lorenz Burghardt; s s of Jansen Av, 100 ft w of Wicker Place, 3 years, (two mortgages) 8,000

SAME to Samuel L. Berrian; same property, 1 year 1,000

HARTWELL, Caroline, to Ernest N. and Albert H. Dyett; w s of West End Av, 305.5 ft s of 71st St, 3 months 3,500

KAISER, Godfrey, and wife to Godfrey Kaiser, Jr.; e s of 6th Av, Lots 639 to 642, map of Laconia Park, 5 years 1,000

JOHANNESEN, Frederick O., to Ernest N. and Albert H. Dyett; n s of 112th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av building loan 7,500

JENKINS, Edward, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; n s of 137th St, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 6 months 5,580

LAPP, George E., and wife to German Savings Bank of New-York; w s of Mott St, 147.2 ft n of Broome St, 1 year. 15,000

LAIRD, Mary C., to Irving Savings Institution; w s of 8th Av, 282.11 ft s of 133d St, 5 years 14,000

LA VELLE, Martha C., to Eliza M. Dorsett; w s of Hoe St, 97.3 ft s of Home St, demand 1,100

LEDERER, Pauline, to Eugene C. Potter; s s of 124th St, 170.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 3,250

McCORMACK, Mary A., to Mary B. Le Roy; s s of 176th St, 250 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 5,000

SAME to Henrietta Martin; s s of 176th St, 330 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 6,000

SAME to Charlotte A. La Forge; s s of 176th St, 200 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 2,500

MILLARD, Ella L., to George W. Glaze and another; s s of 127th St, 165 ft w of 4th Av, demand 5,000

MARVIN, Louisa A., to Emma O. Nimmocks; 219 West 49th St, one-half part, collateral 432

MAYER, Isaac, and wife to Grace T. Wells; w s of Madison Av, 75.11 ft n of 106th St, 5 years 20,000

O'ROURKE, Thomas, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 165th St, 200 ft w of Trinity Av, 1 year 10,000

SAME to George H. Finck; same property, 3 months 3,000

SMITH, Andrew A., and wife to Frank H. Cozzens; e s of 8th Av, 40.5 ft s of 52d St, 3 1-3 years 18,000

STEIN, Victor, and wife to Anna M. Michels; e s of Fordham Av, 119.5 ft n of 197th St, 3 years 5,000

THE NEW-YORK INVESTMENT AND Improvement Company to William N. Crane, guardian of William M. Crane; s s of 97th St, 100 ft e of West End Av, demand 14,000

WHIPPLE, Hattie F., and Leander E., to Sidney D. Ripley and Knickerbocker Trust Company, executors, &c., of Julie D. Moulton; 272 Madison Av, 5 years. 60,000

SAME to Jane A. Billings and Irving H. Brown, trustees, &c.; same property, 5 years 17,500

SAME to trustees of Julia H. Billings; same property, installments 17,500

WILLIS, Edward, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 23d St, 212.6 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 1,000

WATERHOUSE, Ethan W., and wife to Ezra L. Waterhouse; part of Lot 9, estate of Orrin Fordham, City Island, 5 years 633

Assignments of Mortgages.

BIBBY, Andrew A., to Amanda Bussing.. $450

GILLIE, James B., to Theodore and William Killam 5,000

LEVY, Bernard S., to Charles B. Curtis, (three assignments) 6,000

STRONG, Charles E., trustee of Francis B. Cutting, to Charles E. Strong and another, trustees of F. B. Cutting, (two assignments) 2

Lis Pendens.

11TH AV, s s, east ½ of Lot 522, map of the Village of Wakefield, 50x110; Ellen Dalton against Barbara Geltz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

125TH ST, 139 to 143 West; Department of Buildings of New-York against Frank A. Seltz, (violation of building laws.)

DIVISION ST, n w s, 100 ft n e of Clinton St, 24x94.6x irregular; Frank Lisiecki and another against Heinrich Bolnet and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

125TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 125x99.11; 79th St, n w corner of 4th Av, 22x82.2; Edwin and Helen D. White against Charles D. White and others, (partition.)

FORDHAM to West Farms Road, s w s, Lots 95 and 96, map of South Belmont; George W. Godward against Margaret M. Gleason, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

JEROME, OR CENTRAL, AV, e s, 236 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Henry Ceburre against Samuel H. Merritt and Blanche V. Talbert, owners and contractors $145

BREMER AV, w s, 125 ft n of Devoe St, 25x100; Clifford L. Miller against S. F. W. Reiss and Mary Reiss, owners and contractors 12

1ST AV, w s, whole front from 95th to 96th Sts, 201.5x92; James Clark against Clark, Lyons, Bath & O'Neill, owners and contractors 210

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 80.2 ft s of Wales Av, 51.6x67; John Lanzer against Annie Haenschen, owner; Emil Haenschen, contractor 400

6TH AV, 289, n w corner of 18th St; Herman Hafers against Beswit & Rothschild, lessees or owners; Erskine & McGregor, contractors 200

153D ST, s s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Pietro Pinto and others against Henrietta Lyon, owner; Pasquale Limpfante & Co., contractors 100

102D ST, 114 to 118 East; Frank Indelli against Robert Kiefer, owner; Pasquale Straphone, contractor 725

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

WANTED—Dwelling houses for sale and to let in first class localities for cash purchasers and desirable tenants.

Douglas Robinson & Co.,

500 MADISON AV. 55 LIBERTY ST.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,

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Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—GREAT VARIETY OF HOUSES AND FLATS, west side; all prices. STEVENS, 93d, cor. Columbus Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

TO SOUTH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ALBANY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against MARY J. HAYNES, Clarence W. Haynes, Louisa A. Pollock, The Union County Bank of Rahway, N. J.; William Deal, Joachim Saal, Eva Bechtel, as executrix of the last will and testament of George Bechtel, deceased; Adolph Kassner, William S. Lounsbury, The American University Magazine Publishing Company, James Wilton Brooks, The Boston Yowbook Company, Fred. B. Dalzell, William F. Dalzell, William J. Pollock, Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, American Branch Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London; Ephraim Cutter, President of American Branch Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London; Matilda E. Ackley, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the sixth day of August, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the third day of September, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, on South Street, fronting the East River, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the south line of De Peyster Street with the west line of South Street and running toward Pine Street twenty-six feet, (26 ft.,) or one-half the distance from De Peyster to Pine Street to a lot formerly owned by Robert Bowne, and from thence along the line of the last-mentioned lot about fifty-six feet (56 ft.) more or less, to another lot, formerly owned by Thomas Eddy; thence on a line of the last-mentioned lot about twenty-six feet (26 ft.) to De Peyster Street; thence bounded by De Peyster Street to the corner of De Peyster and South Street; about sixty feet to the place of beginning. Said premises being known as No. 70 South Street, in the City of New-York.

Dated August 11th, 1896.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

TRACEY & COOPER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 25 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

au12-24w8wW&Fsa

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$16,000.—RARE OPPORTUNITY; EXCHANGE for New-York property; 160 acres, near Colfax, Placer Co., Central California; 28 acres Tokay grapes, (18,750 vines,) 10 years' old; 1,500 Crawford peaches, 8 years old; 900 Bartlett pears, 7 years old; 600 3 and 4 year old Kelsey plums; 8 acres hay; 100 acres uncleared, upon which are two gold mines, one of which has assayed $20 per ton 30 feet from the surface; $2,500 house, (new;) all outbuildings, farming implements, &c.; crop this year will sell for $4,000, and will net between $2,500 and $3,000; owner desires to return to New-York. Address A. G. CARSWELL, No. 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
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Brooklyn, N. Y. ... Mansion House, a. p., $3
do ..... Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y. The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50, a. p. $4
Cape May, N. J. .Stockton, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
do ..... Marine Villa, a. p., $3 to $4
Chicago, Ill. ..... Victoria Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Cincinnati, O. .Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3
Jersey City, N. J. Hotel Washington, e.p., $1.50
Lake George, N. Y. .Lake House, a. p., $3.50
do ..... Marion House, a. p., $3 up
Liverpool, Eng. ..... Compton Hotel, a. p., $3
London, Eng., Regent St. .The Langham, e.p., $2
Milwaukee, Wis. .Pfister, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
Narragansett Pier. .New Mathewson, a. p., $5
Newburgh, N. Y. .The Palatine, a. p., $3 to $4
New-Haven, Conn. .Hotel Majestic, a. p., $3 up
New, palatial, Roof Garden Concert.
New-York. ..... The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do ..... The Majestic, e. p., $2
do ..... Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland). .Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do ..... The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. L. Todd). ..... The Vendome, e. p., $1.50
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
do (N.B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (B'way & 11th St.). The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland). .Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ..... Westminster Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn) Empire, e. p., $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.). .Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1 up
do (B'way & 27th St.). .Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (59th & B'way). .Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs). The Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
do (M.J. Shea). .Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (T. B. Gale). ..... San Remo, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). .Hotel Balmoral, a.p., $3 up
Niagara Falls, N. Y. .The International, ap., $4
Nyack, N. Y., (nr Nyack). Prospect Hse, a.p., $3 up
Ocean City, Md. ... Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Chamberlin, a. p., $4
Philadelphia. ..... The Aldine Hotel a. p., $3.50
do New Lafayette Hotel, ep. $1, ap. $3
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Portland, Me. ..... The Preble House, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H. .The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Po'keepsie N.Y. .Nelson House, a.p., $3.50 up
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. ..... The Jefferson, a. p., $5 up
Rochester, N. Y. .New Osburn House, ap., $2.50
do ..... Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saratoga Sp'gs, Grand Union Htl, e.p. $4 up
do United States Hotel, a.p., $3
Springfield, Mass. Massasoit, e.p., a.p., $3 to $5
Sp'g Lake B'ch, N.J. Monmouth House, a.p., $4
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do (Fire-proof) .The St. Nicholas, e.p., $2
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Washington, D. C. ... Arlington Hotel, a. p., $3
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do ..... The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50
do ..... Ebbitt House, a. p., $4

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul,* via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck,* via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne,* via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Aller";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Gaulmee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 15 and up to Sept. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 12 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.